The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 110 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th	May	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th		Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K. Murodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Ide	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	643	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	937	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	**Rs. 4,00,00,000**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA"	2,184.	Friday 14th May		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 17th May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 14th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (passengers only), for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ALAVI," 3,627 tons, on or about 12th May calling at Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons on Thursday 13th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 14th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/.
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D 26

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" a... "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates. SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 8464

IF YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT for the Daly College office. Should have a good knowledge of Hindi and English. Pay Rs. 40—50.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 188

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON (female) WANTED for Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Rs. 150, quarters, and board Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 180

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonias., stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mechanical Engineering for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Salary, Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. A degree in engineering is essential.
Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before June 1st.
M. OWEN,
Principal, College of Science, Nagpur. 180

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 150-10-300 p.m. including conveyance allowance. Applicant must state age and qualifications. The Health Officer will be debarred from privat practice. The post is a pensionable one. Preference will be given to a D.P.H. or B.H. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st of May, 1915.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
649 Nagpur Municipality.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—
1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once. shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.
Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement worg and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.
Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 179

WANTED.

WANTED a STENOGRAPH & TYPIST. Apply personally to SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co. 655

WANTED—Patients suffering from Lencoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—A SMART OFFICE CLERK thoroughly experienced in books and typewriting. One experienced in Photographic office preferable. Apply personally with references to VERNON & Co., Photographers, Fort. 657

WANTED an INSPECTRESS for Municipal Girls' Schools, Bareilly, on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 15th May 1915. 176

WANTED as SECRETARY and TUTOR. Must be a Hindu Jain with experience preferred. Second language must be Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAIBAHADUR SETH TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City. 178

WANTED JUDGMENT-WRITER proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, fluent in English and conversant with legal terms.
One with practical experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60-10-100.
Apply to DISTRICT JUDGE, Rae Bareli. 181

WANTED—USHERS and DOOR-KEEPERS able to speak fluent English, Scene-shifters, Switch-board Electricians, and one who can see to the execution of orders on the stage, all with good experience. Hours of attendance from 5-30 p.m. till midnight every day in the week. Apply personally to Mr. FITZGERALD, 211, Hornby Road. 654

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—A well equipped DISPENSARY, good prospects for a man knowing Eye or Ear work. Apply sharp to Dr. M. R. DALAL, Broach. 648

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

ON HIRE—FIRST CLASS TURNOUTS on hire by day month or year at Wellington Mews. 650

GARAGE—If you wish your cars to be well taken care of, garage them at THE WELLINGTON MEWS, Rs. 15, and cleaning Rs. 5. 645

TO LET.—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each. E. L. Fan and Lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family. Wodehouse road. Apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100A

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 13713 OF 1912.

1. TECKCHAND BHOGA, 2. JERUPADA, 3. PARTAP KESRA, 4. SOMNA ADA, trading as Teckchand Bhoga and Company, at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
1. DADOBA DAMULJI, and 2. KHANDERAO WAMAN, both residing at Parel Village, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 18th day of July, 1912, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 754-8-0 for debt and Rs. 57-15-0 for costs of suit thus making together the sum of Rs. 812-7-0 only.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of October, 1914, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parel Village in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 99 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 29 New No. 14,149 Old Survey No. 1/1 and New Survey No. 27 together with building standing thereon and bounded as follows—On the East by private passage and beyond that the property of Sonabai on the West by the property of Damodar Raghoba on the North by a private passage and beyond that the property of Waman Janardhan and on the South by Private Road and beyond that Veterinary College.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parel Village in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 395 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 29 New No. 14,155 Old Survey No 1/2 and New Survey No. 27 together with the building standing thereon and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the property of Hirji Bhojraj on the West by the property of Ganpat Dadaji and on the North by the property of Damul Chunaji and on the South by Parel North Road; and.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parel Village in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 669 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37 New No. 14,168 Old Survey No. 1,80 and New Survey No. 76 together with the building standing thereon and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the property of Sudam Balaji on the West by the property of Fakir Ramji and on the North by a private passage and on the South by the property of Waman Damulji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of suit costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

The properties firstly, secondly and thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at Parel Village, without the Fort, at 3-30, 3-45 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1915.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

I. The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 4-10-9 for the year 1913-14 in respect of the properties secondly and thirdly described above.

II. The claim of Punamchand Deepa and Company under a writing in the Balbodh language dated 5th November 1911 by which Khanderao Waman the second defendant abovenamed in consideration of Rs. 500 advanced to him on that date purports to create a first charge on the said properties in favour of the said Punamchand Deepa and Company.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
632 Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ENGINE AND BOILER AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Engineer's Workshops, Byculla, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeitrre of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the officer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1915. 552

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JERBAI TEMULJI DASTUR, wife of DINSHAADERJI TATA & Bai PIROJBAI TEMULJI DASTOOR, both of Bombay Parsees have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 236 squares yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 437, 438, New Nos. 5465, 5466, Old Survey Nos. 812, 813, 771, and New Survey Nos. 9186 and 9186 and bounded on the East by the said Bora Bazar Street on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by Hanuman Lane on the South by the properties of Nowroji Nusserwanji Kaka which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2272 and Street Nos. 202-204 and 83, 85 and were formerly in the occupation of Edalji Framji Makhatana or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1915.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER,
BILLIMORIA & CO.,
577 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO DOCTORS, PHYSICIANS AND HAKIMS.

AUCTION SALE OF AN UP-TO-DATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY AND RARE GOLD WATCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53 Medows Street, Fort next to (Messrs. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers) by order of Bai Aimai, widow of the very well-known Dr. Rustomji Ruttonji Hakim the complete medical dispensary of the present style belonging to the said Doctor consisting of many patent medicines, black ointments, best tonics, Thermophuge, alitrice, Hube Hazmet, Kemp's Cholera mixture, Syrup hola, celerina, Sanatogen Albulaction, Alexir Boldo Varuri, Oxonnilzion, Vornur's diabetes cure, Eau-de-Suez, Hazeline Cream, Eleair Euphoibea, Blainostasene. A lot of James Tonic Pills, Bishops Varalettes for gout, Kugloids by American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Capsules-de-Corps Thyroide Vigier, a lot of Surgical Instruments, etc., etc., with medical cupboards, very rare gold-watch. consisting of and one English 18 ct. Gold watch weighing about 11 tolas with inside jewel diamond of about 3/4 Rati used as Curiosity for the last 110 years made by Brock Bank London, (Original cost Rs. 750).

One 18 ct. Gold watch by Newton & Co., with gold dial and one gold French watch by Reffer & Co., Paris.

NOTE.—The above watches are worth a sight and the undersigned recommend them.

The property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele the Mortgagee in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to him at the foot of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of August, 1904, and expressed to be made between Bai Radhabai widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Gainoo Moroba Devaugne of the one part and Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele of the other part, Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on THURSDAY the 13th day of May at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandari Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1842 New No. 3970 Old Survey No. 112 and New Survey No. 4859 and assesed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7491 and Street No. 149-151 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Hanumanta Dhongar and on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Appaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Maneklal and Co., of Dady House 13—14, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th May 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
THE DEDICATION TO
ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind th following facts while applying for occupancy—
Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights. the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer
SUPPORTED BY
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The Famous American Prima Dona and
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer.
Commencing Saturday, May 15th.
TWO SHOWS DAILY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 30

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
A combination of Vaudeville Talents.
The Brightest, Biggest and Best Show in Town.
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p.m.
By Special Public request re-engagement for only to-night prior to her departure to Australia of the highly talented Comedienne
MISS PEGGY PARIS
in new songs and recitals at the Piano.
SISTERS CASTELLO
Acknowledged by both the Press and Public as the most wonderful dancers ever come out to the East.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The Comedy Boy.
Mdlle. BARTELLO
Lady Juggler.
In addition our Choice Cinema.
Thursday, May 13th.
Grand Colossal Attraction
PA RIOTIC
I RROTS
7 Talented Artistes 7

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
A GARIBALDIAN FILM.
"CALLED BACK"
After Hugh Conway's Famous Novel.
Extremely realistic. Acting, of the Very Best—Henry Ainley the most popular romantic actor in London, being in the leading role. A Film of the early days of Garibaldi's great struggles to free Italy from the Austrian yoke. A beautiful drama produced by the London Film Co. Included in the cost are the great Excelsior Favourites Charles Rock and Jane Gail. A story brimful of plot and stirring incident.

THE PIRATES AT WORK!
A UNIQUE GAUMONTWAR FILM.
Showing the Notorious German Submarine U36 making captures in the North Sea.
A FILM TAKEN AT GREAT RISK.
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES.
KINEMACOLOR—1915.
The Excelsior is the coolest spot in Bombay.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tiontsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9th.

Chakla	Allen	Busreh
Karmala	Evans	London

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Dairen Maru	for Rangoon
"	Karmala	for China Ports

The following vessels received port clearance on yesterday.

Steamer City of Poona for Karachi etc.

S. S. City of Poona:—The s.s. City of Poona, 4,783 tons, Captain N. McNeil, will sail to-day for Karachi, en route to Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cuthbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, having left that port on the 26th ultimo with general goods and 7 saloon and 92 deck passengers.

S. S. Karmala:—The s.s. Karmala, 5,687 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, arrived here yesterday from London, having left that port on the 18th ultimo, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, May 10th. 1915.

A. Lord Tredegar	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
B. Sardar	Onkerjee	P. G. S.N. Co
C City of Poona	McNeil	K. Nixon & Co
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Sailor Prince	Chilvers	D. Nanjee & Co
M. Erinpura		M. M. & Co
N. Angus	Leyzell	T. Morrison & Co
P. Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	N. K. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Panari	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
3 Dairen Maru	Nasu	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
7 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
9 Alavi	Fanning	M. M. & Co
12 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sultan Van.....Koostic.....A. P. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Iran		M. M. & Co
4 Jersey Moor	Barton	Ralli Bros.
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Karmala	Evans	
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Schwedagon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. Co

EXPORTS.

May 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 25 bales wool, D. Nagji; 29 bales wool, M. Batia; 106 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 357 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 705 bales wool, D. Koondemnal; 150 bales wool, L. Gokuldas; 250 bales wool, B. Hurham.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7,500 cwts. meesoor, Ralli Brothers.

Fluent (s) 220 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sailor Prince (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 2,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.; 250 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 3,900 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.; 10,005 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Caledonia (s) 10 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwala; 203 cwts. empty kajoo, N. Kasam; 75 cwts. mother of pearl shells, G. B. Hurji; 8 bales goat skins, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 2 bales calf skins, H. A. Oomer and Son; 2 bales goat skins, E. Rahimtoola and Son; 84 bales goat skin tanned, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 11 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 2 bales goat skins, G. H. Bundaly; 4 bales goat skins, V. Esmail and Co.; 12 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 40 cwts. bees wax, S. Nowroji and Co.; 65 bales cow hides, H. N. and Haji Essa; 15 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Son; 20 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 27 bales cow hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 53 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 8 bales cow hides, G. H. Bundaly; 26 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 8 bales cow hides, E. Rahimtoola and Son.

FOR VALETTA.

Caledonia (s) 10 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Budrie (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredegar (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 100 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein and Co.; 204 cwts. gum, A. Damji; 301 cwts. gum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 615 cwts. gum, M. Jafferbhoy; 718 cwts. gum, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 41 cwts. poppy seed, N. M. A. Poonawala; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 13 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Karmala (s) 406 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Darein Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 125 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon.

Karmala (s) 1,600 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 500 bales grey cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales grey cotton yarn, M. Amersey & Co.; 500 bales grey cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales grey cotton yarn, E. Ebrahim and Co.; 1,000 bales grey cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 38 cwts. indigo, C. Maneckji.

Karmala (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co.; 406 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Karmala (s) 400 bales cotton raw, C. Bomanji and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton twist, E. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Karmala (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Darein Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Circassia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—23,655 fire-bricks, 582 bags 45 casks soda ash, 1 cask aniline salt, 16 carboys Ascetic acid, 168 drums bleaching powder, 450 d. bags 50 kegs bicarbonate soda, 804 kegs soda crystals, 460 drums caustic soda, 168 drums calcium chloride, 4 cases medicinal spirits, 2 kegs citric acid, 197 drums 3 casks chloride of magnisia, 155 bags glauber salts, 15 casks sulphate aluminium, 80 drums sodium sulphate, 108 kegs 10 casks bicarbonate of potash, 20 kegs Boric acid, 30 cases carbonate of amonia, 13 casks brown sugar of lead, 5 cases ammonia, 1 case rifles, 14 casks 1 case aniline dye, 12 casks 1 case lamps, 20 boxes window glass, 200 crates 1 case bottles, 40 cases glycerine, 11 cases scrap glass, 15 barrels rosin, 60 casks gum, 100 bags dairy salt, 30 cases fruits, 7 cases leather, 149 hogsheads ale, 2 hogsheads sherry, 50 cases gin, 10 hogsheads stout, 150 cases ginger wine, 5 packages wine and spirit, 140 cases 2 hogsheads wine, 368 cases beer, 5,919 cases 25 packages 3 casks 30 hogsheads whisky, 99 cases rum, 8 cases yellow metal sheeting, 19 loose yellow metal rods, 600 bundles 10 cases copper sheets, 24 cases copper bar, 350 cases G. C. sheets, 6 cases skins, 30 drums lubricating oil, 10 drums colza oil, 20 drums cylinder oil, 150 barrels cod oil, 21 cases engine oil, 29 cases mineral oil, 10 cases 100 bundles Oakum, 11 cases oil cloth, 20 drums 3 cases varnish, 45 kegs red lead, 66 cases 37 casks 3 drums paints, 5 drums composition, 119 runlets 51 barrels tar, 290 barrels pitch, 203 bales 49 cases writing paper, 19 cases 59 bales printing paper, 624 bales 5 cases paper, 200 d. bags Farina, 10 cases syrup, 31 cases provision, 9 cases sardines, 69 cases biscuits, 210 boxes corn flour, 25 cases sauce, 20 boxes hard soap, 335 cases 2,275 boxes soap, 101 cases toilet soap, 5 cases 71 casks common soap, 6 casks 120 drums soft soap, 10 cases confectionery, 4 kegs grease, 81 barrels 16 casks tallow, 457 bales 127 cases cotton yarn, 1,272 cases 767 bales 6 trusses cotton goods, 15 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1 case merino wool, 12 bales 8 cases woollen goods, 4 cases cigarettes, 141 bales canvas, 20 bales jute cloth, 54 cases umbrella furniture, 5 cases umbrellas.

S. S. Iran from Rangoon.—108,283 bags rice, 10 pieces ivory.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—4 bundles specie, 5 tins pearls, 100 bags gum, 100 nongs pig lead, 149 bags Mutatoes, 3,578 bags sardines, 707 bags 160 boxxes dates, 33 bundles 13 bags dry fish, 2 cases fishfins, 35 bundles mats, 23 bags 10 bundles skins, 102 bundles wool.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th May 1915 was 29.907 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 9th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.662	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1	"
Dew Point	75.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.710	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4	"
Minimum do. do.	82.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movements of Wind	155	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in	Low Water. Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
Mo.	10	m	9	28	11	10	m	2	55	17 7
			9	21a	25 10		m	3	13a	19 10
Tu.	11	m	10	10	26 7	11	m	3	29	17 0
			9	56a	25 10		m	3	55a	19 9
W.	12	m	8	11	25 3	12	m	9	8	16 11
			4	17a	27 3			10	53a	19 10
Th.	13	m	11	23	27 7	13	m	4	30	16 2
			10	56a	25 11			5	3a	19 6
Fr.	14	m	11	56	27 10	14	m	4	59	15 11
			11	25a	25 11			5	37a	19 6
Sat	15	m	0	27	27 11	15	m	5	28	15 10
			11	56a	25 9			6	12a	19 6
Sun.	16	m	0	57a	27 11	16	m	5	57	15 10
								6	48a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 10 (Monday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 4m
" 11 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 4m
" 12 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 2m
" 13 (Thursday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 5m
" 14 (Friday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 5m
" 15 (Saturday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 6m
" 16 (Sunday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

KING ALBERT'S SON.

"The young Prince Leopold, elder son of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, who is 13½ years old, has, for the last three months, been in constant touch with the Belgian Army," says the "Daily Telegraph." He begged his father to allow him to enter the service, and at last King Albert consented to the Prince joining the —th Regiment of the Line, glorious for its defence of Dixmude, where its flag was decorated with the Order of Leopold.

"King Albert, when his son was received into the regiment last week, expressed the joy he felt to see the Prince enter the heroic regiment, whose glory won at the Battle of the Yser would never be excelled. While the King spoke could be heard the sound of the guns.

"The young Prince wears the uniform of the regiment, and as he is unusually tall he does not in the least suggest a 13-year-old soldier.

"Before the regiment the colonel gave the young Prince the accolade, and then the regiment, with its newest recruit, wearing a proud and martial air, marched past the King and Queen."

"GIVING HIS OLD MOTHER A TURN.

"I gave my old mother a turn," said one of the khaki dockers. "I went to see her in my new uniform on Saturday. 'Jim! You ain't going to the front?': said she, rather scared—she's getting very old, you know. 'No, I'm too old for the front,' I says, 'but I'm doing my bit at the docks, and they've given me a uniform so as everybody will know it.'"

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press)

SIMLA, May 9.

The storm in the bay has practically disappeared.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Numerous thunderstorms are reported from the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but practically no rainfall has been associated with them.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Rangoon, Diamond Island and Myitkyina two, Monywa and Minbu one, Cherapunji nine, Shillong three Sibsagar one and a half, Mymensingh three, Calingapatam one and Gaya two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Burma.

SIMLA, May 10.

Rainfall has again been widespread in Bengal, Assam and the Burma coast but has decreased in the interior of Burma. A few scattered falls occurred elsewhere.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point and Rangoon two, Mergui, Tavoy, Diamond Island and Lashio one, Akyab eight, Myitkyina four, Cherrapunji ten Shillong, one and half, Dhubri one, Jessere and Chittagong one and a half, Purnea and Hoshangabad a half. Temperature returns higher than usual in the Northwest India.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Temperature is generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Night temperature is in excess in the west United Provinces.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity has increased in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar Para and in defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0.24" and Hoshangabad 0.45" of rain. Skies continue moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average over nearly the whole division. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above the average. Temperature during the day has fallen and is now in defect at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Numerous thunderstorms are reported from the Peninsula and the Central Provinces but the associated rainfall has been light. A few falls occurred on the north Madras Coast. Sea has become moderate at Dwarka.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Local rain appears probable on the north Madras Coast and in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th of May, 1915.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	.. 91.1	74.0	55	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	.. 96.6	77.5	51	..	0.58	—8.40
Muskat	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—						
Multan	.. 114.0	86.0	41	..	0.95	—0.80
Rawalpindi	.. 103.5	68.8	42	..	11.64	1.16
Lahore	.. 110.2	78.1	53	..	5.26	1.38
Hissar	.. 110.7	88.2	42	..	3.92	..
Ambala	.. 98.7	80.1	54	..	6.55	0.53
Delhi	.. 104.0	80.2	60	..	12.10	8.81
United Provinces—						
Agra	.. 107.7	85.2	46	..	8.17	6.23
Mainpuri	.. 106.6	82.1	32	0.02	4.73	2.20
Jhansi	.. 109.6	84.8	36	..	3.66	1.69
Cawnpore	.. 103.4	81.3	51	..	3.52	1.29
Allahabad	.. 103.9	82.5	52	..	5.06	2.74
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	.. 121.3	78.8	33	..	1.17	—0.17
Karachi	.. 88.5	80.9	86	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	.. 107.9	85.0	56	..	3.70	2.11
Jaipore	.. 110.7	83.8	50	..	3.80	2.11
Kotah	.. 111.6	88.6	51	..	5.93	4.57
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	.. 97.4	79.4	71	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	.. 88.0	80.7	79	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	.. 85.1	80.3	82	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	.. 104.1	75.4	62	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	.. 109.8	80.0	88	..	0.21	—0.50
Surat	.. 92.5	80.7	66	..	0.33	0.43
Ahmedabad	.. 109.6	79.0	65	..	0.33	—0.12
Deesa	.. 108.9	78.4	64	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	.. 105.1	77.0	62	..	4.86	3.94
Indore	.. 104.3	77.1	69	..	2.90	1.86
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	.. 104.5	81.5	45	..	3.94	1.98
Saugor	.. 105.4	88.0	41	0.02	3.72	1.05
Hoshangabad	.. 107.5	76.8	66	0.45	5.74	3.77
Khandwa	.. 106.4	81.2	60	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	.. 108.5	80.5	65	0.24	5.83	3.62
Amraoti	.. 108.8	83.3	51	..	4.93	2.55
Nagpur	.. 107.6	81.5	48	..	6.11	2.98
Chanda	.. 110.0	81.0	48	..	6.14	2.61
Raipur	.. 106.7	81.6	41	..	4.20	1.20
Konkan—						
Bombay	.. 91.1	82.4	71	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	.. 90.1	82.1	67	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	.. 91.6	82.5	77	..	2.03	—0.13
Karwar	.. 89.5	81.3	69	0.09	6.70	4.20
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	.. 108.2	75.1	54	..	4.95	3.32
Ahmednagar	.. 102.2	72.0	54	..	3.23	1.34
Poona	.. 10.0	72.7	56	..	3.39	1.56
Sholapur	.. 104.8	75.6	58	..	7.13	4.78
Bijapur	.. 102.7	72.1	79	0.14	6.90	4.53
Belgaum	.. 89.8	69.5	72	..	8.97	1.69
Ahmedabad	.. 102.6	72.9	67	..	5.24	3.45
Nizamabad (Indur)	.. 107.7	80.7	46	..	4.88	1.97
Hyderabad	.. 104.3	77.6	69	0.09	5.57	2.18
Malabar and Ceylon—						
Mangalore	.. 98.3	79.8	71	0.05	4.20	—1.26
Calicut	.. 91.4	83.3	77	..	16.89	4.33
Cochin	.. 89.9	77.5	77	0.16	35.12	16.67
Colombo	.. 90.2	82.9	74	0.05	39.16	—1.96
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	.. 96.6	75.0	92	0.35	8.71	1 03
Bellary	.. 102.5	77.7	66	0.02	7.09	3.28
Cuddapah	.. 103.1	83.1	52	0.02	9.41	2.91
Madras	.. 105.0	86.3	44	..	25.49	4.33
Bangalore	.. 90.9	70.6	66	..	7.30	0.60
Coimbatore	.. 96.0	75.3	64	..	8.69	0.44
Trichinopoly	.. 101.3	82.1	52	..	10.69	—1.30
Negapatam	.. 102.5	83.9	78	..	22.57	—8.04

On Saturday afternoon Lady Pentland opened a fete at the Coonoor Club, organised by the local ladies in aid of war relief funds. Lord Pentland also was present.

The Local Governments are about to be consulted by the Government of India regarding the amendment of the Indian Mining Act.

SPANISH SYMPATHIES WITH THE ALLIES.

SENOR ALVAREZ GIVES REASONS WHY

Senor Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist party in Spain, is one of the most prominent and most attacked politicians in that country.

By the death of Senor Canalejas was removed the only Monarchist who could compete with him in eloquence. The parties of the left (the Republican and the Socialist) combat him because Senor Alvarez left Republicanism some three or four years ago, convinced that King Alfonso's reign would be compatible with the most radical reforms.

In the course of an interview which Senor Alvarez accorded to a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," he said:—

"Our whole life depends on the war. The inner politics of Spain are entirely subjected to the result of the fighting in France, Belgium, Russia and the seas. I cannot understand how can there be any people whose attention is diverted to other problems, and I do not understand neither how there can be men who are called Liberals and are pro-German.

"I am going this month of April to start a campaign about the war all over the country. The first meeting will be held in Granada. I shall say then what I tell you now. First, that I, as a Liberal, am on the side of the Allies because after reading the official evidence of both sides I have the conviction that Germany has caused the war.

"Secondly, because the Allies defend the principle of the nationalities in opposition to the brutal aggression of Germany. Thirdly, because our political affinities make us sympathise with democracies like England, France, and Belgium, and fear a German hegemony.

"Fourthly, because of our geographical position, which binds us to act in accordance with England and France in all international matters. Fifthly, because the victory of Germany would mean the death of our Latin civilisation, perhaps not so methodical and ordered as the German, but richer in original creations, and in liberty."

SUPERFICIAL KULTUR.

"Do you not feel, then, any enthusiasm for the German kultur?" I asked.

"By no means. I believe that the Germans are very learned, and Germany is a sort of store of human knowledge, but I do not think they are civilised in the innermost spiritual sense of this word. Their barbarism seems to me without remedy, not as that of their countries, which only is a stage in their evolution. German barberism is a whole philosophy. Those who believe that the philosophy of this war springs from Treitschke are mistaken.

"It is found already in the conception which Hegel had of the State. In his sentence, 'the Kaiser is the universal spirit on horseback,' are all the moral grounds of this war, from the point of view of the Germans.

"Do you believe in the victory of the Allies?"

"Absolutely, I even think that the victory will be quicker as generally is thought. I hope that the victory will cause a greater rapprochement between England and France on one side and Spain on the other.

"From this war ought to emerge a sort of Anglo-Latin League made up of all the Liberals who would be willing to work for an international policy common to England and the Latin countries."

FIVE NEW V. C. S.

50 PRISONERS OF A CORPORAL AT NEUVE-CHAPELLE.

The King has approved the grant of the V.C. to an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and three men for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. Three of the awards are for gallantry at Neuve-Chapelle. The V.Cs are:—

Private Edward Barber, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.
For bravery at Neuve-Chapelle.
He ran speedily in front of the grenade company to which he belonged, and threw bombs at the enemy with such effect that a very great number at once surrendered. When the grenade party arrived they found him quite alone, with the enemy surrendering all about him.

Lance-Corporal Wilfred Dolby Fuller, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.
For bravery at Neuve-Chapelle on March 12.
Seeing a party of the enemy endeavouring to escape along a communication trench, he ran towards them and killed the leading man with a bomb. The remainder, numbering nearly fifty, finding no means of evading the bombs, surrendered to him. Fuller was quite alone at the time.

Lieutenant Cyril Gordon Martin, D.S.O., 56th Field Company, Royal Engineers.
Bravery at Spanbroek Molen, March 12.
When in command of a hand grenade throwing party of six of the rank and file, although wounded early in action, he led the party into the enemy's trenches and held back their reinforcements for nearly two and a half hours, until the evacuation of the trench was ordered.

Private Henry May, 1st Battalion Cameronians.
Bravery at La Boutillerie on October 22.
In voluntarily endeavouring to rescue under a very heavy fire a wounded man who was killed before he could save him; subsequently the same day in carrying a wounded officer a distance of 300 yards into safety, whilst exposed to a severe fire.

Private Rose Tollerton, 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
For bravery and devotion to duty on September 14 at the Battle of the Aisne.
He carried a wounded officer under a heavy fire as far as he was able into a place of greater safety. Then, although he was himself wounded in the head and hand, struggled back to the firing line, where he remained till the battalion retired, when he returned to the wounded officer and lay beside him for three days until both were rescued.

JOURNALISTS AND THE CENSOR.

EDITOR'S CRITICISM OF PROSECUTION.

Emphatically protesting against the prosecution of a reporter, Mr. Charles Dyson, at Portland, for sending news to the Press of a certain character, Mr. J. S. R. Philips, president of the Newspaper Society and editor of the "Yorkshire Post," touches on an important point of Press Censorship.

Mr. Dyson was fined £5 for sending news by telegraph to several papers, which the prosecution said was "calculated to be of use to the enemy." In his defence Mr. Dyson said he relied on the censorship in London to strike out anything objectionable in his message.

Mr. Phillips writes:—

"A prosecution of the kind, undertaken by the Government or their officials, cuts at the very root of newspaper organisation and responsibility in this country. If objectionable news is published, the Government, if they think fit, can prosecute the editors, who almost daily receive prohibition notices, from the Censor, and who have facilities for sending news to this high official. What more can the authorities want?

"How can a reporter at Portland, or in any provincial town, submit news to the Censor before sending it to the newspaper he serves? The Censor at the Press Bureau is a known and recognised potentate. He and his staff may make mistakes, but they do the best they can in very difficult conditions, but who is the Censor at Little Peddlington? Have we unknown censors dotted all over the country, or must each reporter in trying to fulfil his duty to his employers act in fear of fine or imprisonment, and himself pose as Press Censor in competition with Sir Stanley Buckmaster? If he does, he may come into collision with the editor or proprietors of his paper. Reporters are, for the most part, thoroughly responsible and trusted members of a newspaper staff, but they are necessarily subordinate to editors and proprietors.

"The position, I think, is clear. The Government may, and probably ought to, prosecute persistently offending editors and proprietors. They have no right to interpose with fines between a reporter and those whom he serves. Their notices and prohibitions are sent to editors, not to reporters, who thus have no intimation as to what may or may not be published.

"I wish Mr. Dyson had given notice of appeal, for the principles involved are the most important yet raised in connection with the censorship, and ought to be thrashed out before a tribunal weightier than that of the Portland magistrates. I am sure that in appealing he could have counted upon the support of newspaper proprie

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 100 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

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Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

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BRITAIN'S HUGE IMPORTS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 10.

A recent Reuter's telegram said that British imports for April show an increase of twelve millions, and exports a decrease of seven and a half millions. Imports show an increase in food, drink and tobacco of £7,584,899 and raw cotton £2,626,425 and a decrease in wool of £783,391. Exports show a decrease in manufactured cotton of £2,796,473 and an increase in wool of £546,196. In the month of March imports amounted to no less than £75,591,000, which was a substantial increase on any previous month. With £12,000,000 to be added, the imports for April amount to no less than £87,591,000. And if this rate is maintained, the value of gross British imports for the whole year, will not fall far short of £1,000,000,000 without taking into account the huge volume of stores which are purchased on Government account. A result like this cannot but be regarded with just pride, and is the practical demonstration of what Admiral Jellicoe and his silent fleet have been doing for the nation. It seems well-nigh incredible that our naval supremacy has been capable of enabling such enormous quantities of goods being purchased from abroad, and brings into strong relief at the same time the puerile efforts of the Germans to establish even the semblance of a blockade either by "frightfulness" or force. During the month of March, 1915, the excess in value of imports over March, 1914, was considerable, but it has to be borne in mind that the great expansion in the value of the imports of March, 1915, is attributable to the advance in prices. The value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial produce for March was £8,067,000 as opposed to £9,536,000 last year. Consequently the net imports were of the value of £67,523,000, in comparison with £57,411,000, showing an increase of £10,112,000 or about 17 per cent. The value of exports of British goods for April amounted to £22,676,000, a considerable falling away, for which manufactured cotton goods is responsible for £2,796,473, for exports for March amounted to £30,176,000, in comparison with £28,247,000 for January, and £44,519,000 in March of last year. As compared with last year the decline in the value of exports up to March was £14,342,000 or about 32 per cent. Last year a large quantity of goods disappeared abroad as capital, and these capital exports account for the greater part of the decline in the value of exports this year in comparison with the previous year. Last March the excess of imports over exports amounted to £37,347,000 in comparison with £12,893,000 in the corresponding month of last year. So that imports in March exceed exports at the rate of £450,000,000 per annum. The greater part of this sum is of course provided by the amounts due in respect of interest and shipping services. These, so to speak, invisible exports are exceptionally heavy at the present time in consequence of the high rate of freights which British ships are earning, and the unprecedented gross income that is flowing into the country through the earnings of shipping. The increase of imports over exports for the three months ending March reached a total of £101,793,000, in comparison with £34,049,000 last year, an increase of no less than £67,744,000. To this has to be added a further discrepancy of 19½ millions for April.

THE GERMAN REICHSBANK.

The return of the German Reichsbank for the last day of March is always instructive because of the large settlements usual in Germany at the end of each quarter; but it is exceptionally interesting and instructive at present, as it shows the position of the institution at the end of the first eight months of the world-wide War. It shows, says the "Statist" that the gold held amounted to £116,876,400, being an increase for the week of £382,000. This sum compares with an aggregate on the corresponding day last year of £62,999,000, showing an increase in the twelve months of £53,877,400, or 85.5 per cent. The figures are worth some comment. Here in England it will be recollected, the Bank Charter Act has not been suspended; and therefore, transactions in gold take place as usual. Anyone who really requires the metal can have it, and students of the return of the Bank of England are aware that large transactions by the Bank itself are by no means uncommon. In Germany, on the contrary, the Bank Charter Act is suspended. No gold can be demanded. Not only that, but the Government itself issues inconvertible paper. So does the Reichsbank. So do several other of the long-existing banks. And so do the War banks. Germany, therefore, is being flooded with inconvertible paper of various kinds. And as a reserve against all this, the Reichsbank is able to show a holding of gold of under 117 millions sterling. As German shipping has been driven from the seas, and German trade has practically been thereby annihilated, except such trade as can be carried on overland through neutrals, Germany is not in a position to receive gold. The amount, therefore, that the Reichsbank has obtained since the War began has come mainly from the internal circulation. It has been suggested that the Austro-Hungarian Bank has probably furnished a contingent of the metal. That is possible, for readers of "The Statist" doubtless will recollect that a few years ago the Reichsbank suggested to the Austro-Hungarian Bank that the two institutions should mutually accommodate themselves from the gold held. Still, Austria-Hungary has to look after it sown economic condition just as well as Germany. And we may reasonably conclude that Germany has at present very little more gold than it had when the War broke out; that the increase in the holdings of the Reichsbank is due mainly to the influence of the Government in getting gold in from its own subjects resident at home; and that the influence of the Government in Germany is so great that it is reasonable to conclude that, though there must be hoarding, and hoarding possibly on a considerable scale, yet all the gold that is known to be held has been forced into the Reichsbank by Government influence. If such be the fact, then the reader will be able to judge for himself the magnitude of the difficulty that will face the German Government when the War ends and the time arrives for resuming cash payments once more.

CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS.

The notes in circulation on the last day of last month amounted to £281,201,300, comparing with £121,383,500 at the corresponding date of last year, showing an increase of £159,817,800, or 131.6 per cent. For the week the increase in the note circulation was very nearly 34 millions sterling. But even in peace time there is always an immense increase in the notes, and of course, we naturally expect an even greater increase just now. The notes in circulation being nearly 281¼ millions sterling, while the total gold is under 117 millions, the actual ratio of gold to notes is 41.5 per cent. A year ago the proportion was 51.9 per cent. When we bear in mind the immense issues by all the other banks and the Government, the reader will be able to form some idea of the financial difficulties that are before Germany. The Reichsbank is apparently doing an immense business in accommodating the trade of the country. That, of course, is natural. The Government is fighting for its very life. It has to keep immense armies both in the Eastern and in the Western theatres, and to supply them with everything requisite; and it naturally addresses itself to the State Bank to perform the work as far as it can. We find, accordingly, that the bills discounted on the last day of March amounted to £342,995,250, comparing with £68,090,900 at the corresponding date last year. The effect of the War is strikingly exhibited in these figures. For the single week ending with March 31 the increase in the discounts was £99,223,400. Compared with these enormous discount transactions, the accommodation in the form of loans is trifling. The whole of the advances amounted to only £837,100 against £4,208,400 at the corresponding date last year. Practically, that is to say, the Reichsbank is dropping loans, and is accommodating its customers mainly by discounting bills. The last item to which we need call attention is the deposits. They amounted on the last day of March to £201,849,400, comparing with £44,524,350 at the corresponding date of last year, showing an increase for the twelve months of £157,325,050, or 353.5 per cent. During the week the increase in the deposits was as much as £82,832,900. It will not escape the notice of our readers how great is the blow given to trade in Germany, the deposits amounting to not far short of 202 millions sterling.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You need't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C. 1

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste.

[illegible] 29

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 8th.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta May-June Sellers	55/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	20
July	19/6
August-September	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20/1½
July	19/7½
August-September	19/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 10.

With the settlement of the China-Japan dispute the market this morning opened strong at Rs. 6/7 over Saturday's rates and improved a further Rs. 3 in the course of the day.

A large business has been done in the bazaar and there has also been a good demand on the part of Japan shippers.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote for May delivery.

Fine M. G. Broach 217/8.

Fine M. G. K/Akola 188.

Fine M. G. Bengal 160.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 247.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal, January 181.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			245	Apr.25'16
M. G. ,, ...	215	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	179	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	168/9	155	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bingalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	198	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore	195	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	192	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	189	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee descriptions	186	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	183	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	216	Do.
M. G. ,, Stores	..	..	197	Do.
M. G. Westettas	..	..	203	May25'15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	221	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	220	Do.
M. G. Bezwada	157	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	180/0	..	..	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	214	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th May, 1915:—

Cotton ..	15,516 Bales.
Wheat ..	46,028 cwts.
Linseed ..	14,618 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,237 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..	40 ,,
Poppyseed ..	553 ,,
Groundnuts ..	1,990 ,,
Castorseed ..	4,022 ,,
Rice ..	104,510 ,,
Myrabollams ..	2,110 ,,
Cottonseed ..	4,353 ,,
Mowraseed ..	187 ,,
Gum ..	12,119 ,,
Goowar ..	3,693 ,,
Barley ..	365 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone quiet.

White Pessi 85 per cent. April-May Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi .. Rs. 6-8-3, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.

Ready .. Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Forward .. Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.

Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.

Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat .. Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready .. Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold .. Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.

Madras .. Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed .. Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready .. Rs. 5-10, B. T. per cwt.

Cottonseed .. Rs. 2-11, B. T. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. .. Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

Black Katni .. Rs. 35, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hingunghat .. 44 B. T. per candy.

Red Jubbulpore .. Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 3 29-32d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..	1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months Ready ..	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..	173½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..	133½.
Do. Shanghai ..	170.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..	149½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-10-0
Australian do ..	24-5-0
Bombay do ..	24-3-6
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-10-6
English Dragons ..	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	61-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and the panic of the threatened Chino-Japanese war having terminated the operators were freely buying which gave a good fillup to rates.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids improved to Rs. 540, Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 420 closed at Rs. 417½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,135 advanced to Rs. 1,147½ but closed at Rs. 1,137½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 955 to Rs. 972½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,900 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,455 X. D.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 276¼, Kohinoors to Rs. 675 and Colabas at Rs. 1,345.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 100 1/8 and Deferred at Rs. 194½.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 118. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 570.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 219.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 113½.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 562½.

Tata Iron and Steel Company Preference shares were placed at Rs. 158.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 93¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were in demand at Rs. 99½.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. writing from London on April 15th say:—

GOLD.

The movements of gold during the week have been substantially in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Apr. 8th £1,142,000 in bar gold.

" 8th £355,000 in sovereigns released from miscellaneous sources.

Apr. 10th £9,000 in bar gold.

Apr. 10th £25,000 in sovereigns released from miscellaneous sources.

Apr. 14th £613,000 in bar gold.

Apr. 14th £616,000 in foreign gold coin.

Apr. 14th £350,000 in sovereigns released from miscellaneous sources.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Apr. 8th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside for account of Argentina.

Apr. 9th £257,000 in account of Argentina.

Apr. 10th £500,000 in sovereigns set aside for miscellaneous purposes.

Apr. 12th £40,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

Apr. 13th £120,000 in account of Argentina.

Apr. 14th £149,000 in account of Argentina.

Apr. 14th 10,000 in foreign gold coin.

During the week the net increase was £1,984,000.

The output of the Transvaal for March, 1915 was £3,202,514, as compared with £2,917,346 for March, 1914, and £2,872,406 for February, 1915.

SILVER.

The undertone remains good, though very little animation is apparent upon the surface.

The quotation remained at 23 5/8d. from the 8th to the 12th instant, inclusive, but fell to 23½d. on the 13th, and was fixed again at that figure on the 14th.

To-day the price recovered to 23 9/16d.

Continental demand has been less in evidence, and enquiry from the East very sluggish. Indeed, this week's Indian shipments are exceptionally small.

Statistics showing the imports of silver from the United States of America during the first three months of 1915 and also of 1914 will be found to be of interest.

	1915.	1914.
January ..	8,056,225	6,679,661
February ..	7,936,593	4,694,175.
March ..	5,263,737	5,311,613.
Total ..	21,259,555	16,685,449

The wide discovery between the two series of figures is very noticeable, the total imports during the first quarter of this year being 25 per cent larger than those for the same period of 1914, but it should be remembered that during the first three months of 1914 the Syndicate which I took over the huge stock of the defunct Indian Specie Bank was known to be realizing its stock, and this fact probably deterred the United States from selling freely.

Mexican supplies, which, as a rule travel via New York, and are included in the above totals, have been much reduced owing to disturbances in that country, and it is therefore remarkable that the total for the first quarter of this year should nevertheless be 10 per cent more than a quarter of the total imports from the United States of America during 1914.

Imports from Canada during the two periods contrasted show very little variation. The totals were 4,133,619 ozs. and 4,449,947 ozs. for 1915 and 1914 respectively.

During the first quarter of this year, the total imports into this country from abroad were 26,105,164 ozs., as compared with 22,449,046 during the first quarter of 1914. In spite of this, the price has been on an ascending scale, even though a very great shrinkage in trade demand has taken place as a consequence of the War, and the fact suggests that the market as a whole stands on a sound footing.

An Indian Currency Return for April 7th gives the following details, in Lacs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation ..	60 89
Reserve in Silver Coin ..	31,60
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	7,64
Gold in England ..	7,65

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,500 bars, as compared with 7,500 last week.

A shipment of 345,000ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Apr. 9 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Apr. 10 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Apr. 12 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Apr. 13 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Apr. 14 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Apr. 15 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate .. 5 per cent

Bar Gold p. oz. std. .. 77s/9d.

French Gold Coin p. oz. std. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. std. Nominal

Average 23.573, cash for the week. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

INDIANS AT THE INNS OF COURT.

LAW EXAMINATION SUCCESSES.

The following names appear in the list of successes published in mail week in the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall on March 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. L.I. means Lincoln's Inn; I.T., Inner Temple; M.T., Middle Temple; and G.I., Grays Inn:—

Final Examination.—Class II. (in order of merit.—Braja Kishore Chaudhuri, M.T.; Surendra Nath Chakravarty, G.I.; and Vithal Shivaram Bhide, M.T.

Class III. (in alphabetical order).—Syed Mahomed Ahmad, Sheikh Wajid Ali, and Sant Ram Anand, M.T.; Muhammad Abdul Basith, L.I.; Shauq Chand, G.I.; Banbihari Das, L.I.; Sachindra Nath Dutt, G.I.; Syed Jamal Hasan and Syed Hafiz Imam, M.T.; Shamrao Krishnarao Kelavkar, G.I.; Chuni Lal, Rupchand Lilaram Lalvani L.I.; Sna Ullah Mahli, G.I.; Rafieuddin Fariduddin Munshi and Nyun Maung, M.T., Joti Parshad, L.I.; Kaikhosru Framji Patel, Kannanthote Padmanabhan Padmanabha Pillai, I.T.; Syam Shankar, Basheshar Singh, and Maung Chit Swe, M.T.

Roman Law and Jurisprudence.—Class I.—Nai Chom, G.I.

Class II.—Atar Chand Batra, I.T.; Kapoor Chand Bhandari and Nai Bien, M.T.; Nehal Chand Vash, I.T.

Class III.—Pramathanath Banerjea, L.I.; Nowrojee Bhicajee Dalal, I.T.; Mohammad Abdul Ghanee, G.I.; Shoilendra Chandra Gupta, Suryashankar Devshankar Mehta, and Mahomed Shafi, M.T.

Constitutional Law and Legal History.—Class II.—Torick Ameer Ali, I.T.; and Perianan Sundaram, G.I.

Class III.—Muhammad Nur Alam, L.I.; Balkrishna Vasudeo Bhadkamkar, G.I.; Bertie Kay Bonarjee and Tara Prosad Chaliha, L.I.; Kye Choo Chan, M.T.; Mahadeo Parashuram Chitale, G.I.; Zahiruddin Faruki, L.I.; Ahmad Kamal, L.I.; Narayan Arjun Kayande, M.T.; Prince Abdul Karim Khan, I.T.; Sardar Gian Singh Marwaha, L.I.; Khajeh Nazimuddin, I.T.; Pamidi Bayappa Reddy, M.T.; Benoyendra Nath Seal, L.I.; Trath Singh, M. T.; and Samuel Nallaratnam Velupillai, G.I.

Criminal Law and Procedure.—Class I.—Ram Dass Chhokra, G.I.

Class II.—Balkrishna Vasudeo Bhadkamkar, G.I.; Tara Prosad Chaliha, L.I.; Vithal Dhondo Kale, G.I.; and Subbiah Veerasamy, I.T.

Class III.—Sorabji Shapurji Adajania, L.I.; Rajappayya Narayana Aiyar, G.I.; Abdul Faiz Mahomed Badrul Alam, L.I.; Chunilal Anand, G.I.; Sin Kok Chan, M.T.; Mahadeo Parashuram Chitale, G.I.; Shoilendra Chandra Gupta, M.T.; Abu Baker Ahmed Haleem, I.T.; Khaja Ismail and Ahmad Kamal, L.I.; Saroj Kanta Mitra, G.I.; Kaikhushroo Pestonji Padshah, L.I.; Vithal Chintaman Patwardhan, I.T.; Dorab Khursedji Petigara, L.I.; Ahmad Khan Shahzad, L.I.; Satalur Sundara Suryanarayanan, G.I.; and Hatim Badruddin Tyabji, M.T.

Real Property and Conveyancing.—Class III.—Mirza Abbas Beg, I.T.; Hin Shing Che, G.I.; Maung Gyi, M.T.; Tsz Fung Lam, M.T.; Kahan Singh Sauhta, L.I.; Sampuran Singh, M.T.; Nehal Chand Vaish, I.T.

Hindu and Mahomedan Law.—Class I.—Dorab Khursedji Petigara, L.I.

Class III.—Nowrojee Bhicajee Dalal, I.T.; Mohamad Yusuf Imam, M.T.; Syed Ali Manzar, L.T.; and Anant Ram, G.I.

CIVILIAN RIGHTS IN WAR TIME.

MAGISTERIAL FUNCTION SUPERSEDED.

An important addition to the Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act has been made by an Order in Council published in a Supplementary "London Gazette" issued during mail week.

Under the Act a British subject charged with an offence coming within its scope (not being a person coming under naval or military law) has the right to be tried, if he so desires, by a civil Court, with a jury, instead of by Court-Martial, as provided for in the original Act.

Under the regulations now published a person charged under the Act and claiming the right of civil trial may, in England and Ireland, on the order of a competent naval or military authority, without any warrant from a justice of the peace, be detained in any of his Majesty's prisons as a person committed for trial for felony until thence delivered in due course of law.

The order of the competent naval or military authority, as set out in the Order in Council, requires the prison governor to receive the person suspected, to detain him as a prisoner, and to produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of civil trial with a jury.

SECRET OF EFFICIENCY.

"When the Great Western Railway had to change its gauge for 200 miles in two days it kept 5,000 men away from drink and did the work in 31 hours," says the "Echo's" Idea-man. "But we need not go back so far, for we could not have had the Panama Canal, the biggest thing that man has ever done upon the earth, without prohibition. It is the work of fifty thousand strong teetotallers.

"Over a thousand million people live today in countries where no alcohol goes, and they make up two-thirds of the earth's population. Half of Africa, half of North America, much more than half of Asia are under prohibition.

"Already two Americans out of every three live under prohibition, and it is almost certain that in ten years from now there will be no alcohol at all under the Stars and Stripes."

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN SWEDEN.

HOW THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DECEIVED.

An article on "The Neutrality of Sweden," which occupies the place of honour in the new number of the "Edinburgh Review," will be read with deep interest at the present moment. Although no author's name is given, we believe, says the "Morning Post," we are correct in assuming that it is from the pen of Mr. Edmund Gosse, whose knowledge of Scandinavain history and literature is profound. What is Sweden's attitude with regard to the great European conflict now in progress? At one time it really seemed that that attitude was distinctly favourable to Germany and hostile to Great Britain, for the Swedish newspapers were certainly full of stories of imaginary German victories and prophecies of a coming German triumph. Mr. Gosse is able to put matters in their true light. If the Swedish newspapers, for some time after war broke out out, gave news that was favourable to the German cause it was that they had nothing else to publish. At the bottom of the business there was that wonderful German organisation for disseminating throughout the neutral countries of Europe the true gospel of culture according to Teutonic ideas. England, on the other hand, as the writer points out, did nothing, or rather she did worse than nothing. The Censorship in London positively did all in its power in the early days of the war to prevent correspondents of neutral countries sending messages to the newspapers to which they were accredited. It even banned for a while Sir Edward Grey's important speech of August 3, only releasing it at the end of three days. Moreover, copies of the English newspapers failed to reach Sweden for fully three weeks. This, it is true, was not due to the Censorship, but to the absurd system under which these newspapers were forwarded to Sweden, via Belgium, although the fact that this was so and that the Germans were in possession of Belgium surely made it all the more important that Swedish opinion should be enlightened by the more rapid method of the telegraph. The writer says:

"Of course things righted themselves by-and-by, but in the meantime the Germans had had the field to themselves and they had certainly not wasted their opportunity. Yet with all their well-laid plans, with all their elaborate preparations they did not reap any rich harvest. Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, the famous thermo-chemist, was sent from Berlin on an absolutely unofficial visit to tempt Sweden with a future Baltic Empire, in which Sweden should be the leading State. He was bluntly told that Sweden did not want Finland back. When further asked what it was proposed that the official language of this future Empire should be, he indiscreetly replied, "German, of course." He then hurriedly returned to Germany, not a little perturbed, moreover, that his Swedish friends should have been so far wanting in tact as to raise the question of the future of Schleswig."

FEAR OF RUSSIA.

The writer of the article does not deny that there was at the outset of the war a clique, almost a party, in Stockhlm whose sympathies were strongly with the Germans. Its existence was due partly to the old dread of Russian aggression, which has so long been the bug-bear of Sweden, partly to the Russification of Finland, a country to which Sweden is united by ties of kinship and former political connection. It has been the business of Germany in years past to play upon Swedish national sentiment, to fan the flame of Swedish hatred towards Russia. Therefore when highly-coloured pro-German accounts of what was happening were sent to Sweden in the early stages of the war, Swedish Editors and the Swedish public were quite ready to accept them as representing the truth. But now all this is changed. The English Blue Book, the Belgian Grey Book, the French Yellow Book, and the Russian Orange Book have found their way into Swedish territory, and the Swedish people are aware that they were grossly deceived both as to the origin of the war and the events which followed its outbreak. Afterwards, the blowing-up of Swedish ships lowered the temperature of the pro-Germans, or such of them as still remained after the exposures of German policy, and then when the attacks on English non-combatants began there were few people in Sweden who would have ventured to say a word in favour of German methods. After the Norfolk raid last January, for instance, the Swedish newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" plainly told its German friends that if they persisted in the murder of babies Swedish sympathy would "turn away in disgust."

A "FRIGHTFUL" FOOTBALL.

"One of the British brigades at the front is laughing heartily over a trick played upon the Germans by one of our dashing young airmen a few days ago," says the "Morning Post."

"He had been turning his attention to a transport concentration point behind the German lines. A few bombs had been thrown, but, as usual with aeroplane projectiles, the moral and material effect was limited, so, in a spirit of mischief, he determined to play a practical joke on the Huns. He obtained and eventually threw over an old football. Down it went slowly enough, but looking big enough to blow the camp up. It swung this way and that like a torpedo. Yet it was not a balloon, for it dropped too quickly for that. Surely some dreadful new engine of destruction.

"The Germans fled panic-stricken in all directions, nor did they know where to fly, because the fearful bomb would swoop about now towards the right, now to the left. They were too scared to shoot, and when at last the ball struck the ground and proceeded to bounce high into the air, there was not a German in the vicinity. I suppose if one had given them six thousand guesses they would never have suspected a foot[illegible]"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will close at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Farewell Performance of Miss Peggy Paris.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for representatives to Legislative Council and Bombay Port Trust, closes at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

High Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Apollo Stret, 1-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 p.m., at the Gaiety; special benefit performance in aid of the Naval Branch of Bombay Women's War Fund, at 10 p.m., at Edwards Theatre. Opening debut of Sisters Castelle (Tangoists) and Mdlle. Bartelle, lady juggler.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Extraordinary General Meeting: Alliance Cotton Mill Co. Ltd., Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, f, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, f to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—On the 28th April, at the Station Family Hospital, Jalapahar, the wife of S. S. M. A. Green, N. B. M. Rifles, Kurseong, of a son.

HOWARD—On May 5th, at Moira Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. F. Howard, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—BALLAUF—On 4th May, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, Bertie Gordon Murray, fifth son of the late Kenneth Murray, to Mabel Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late O. Ballauf and Mrs. Ballauf.

BETROTHALS.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between Captain J. F. Gray, Royal Engineers, son of the late George Wyndham Gray, of Galhampton, Somerset, and of Mrs. Gray, of Framingham, Norfolk, and Winifred, younger daughter of Admiral A. K. Bickford, C.M.G., J.P., and of the late Mrs. Bickford, of the Grange, Uckfield, Sussex.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place at Bangalore, in August, between Major Eldred Charles Haltou, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., and Muriel Camroux, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Morris, of Attikan and Honnametti Estates, South India.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Thomas Thornton, second son of Sir Thos. Thornton, Otley, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. Gonsalves, Entally. (Yorkshire papers, please copy.)

ROLL OF HONOUR.

DAVIES—Died of wounds in France received in action on the 28th April, 2nd Lieutenant Griffith Davies, 24th Battalion (County of London Regiment), The Queens, eldest surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davies, Downhurst, Ealing.

MCANDREW—Killed in action on the 10th March, at Neuve Chapelle, Lieut.-Colonel George Bunbury McAndrew, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regt., younger son of the late Major-General George McAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps.

PERKINS—In France, on the 28th April, of wounds received in action. Major A. E. Perkins, 40th Pathans. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

DEATHS.

HUMPHRIES—At the Vicarage, Hopton Cangeford, Ludlow, on the 4th April, Edgar de Montford Humphries, I.C.S., aged 41 years.

SHUTTLEWORTH—At Ashton House, Dehra Dun, on the 29th April, Jessie, widow of the late Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth (Indian Police, Bengal), aged 77 years.

BLANC—At the Station Hospital, Ranikhet, on the morning of the 26th April 1915, Walter Frayne Blanc ("Billy"), aged 51 years, Agent Menkin's Brewery, after a painful but bravely borne illness. Mourned deeply by his many friends.

ETLINGER—In France, on the 28th April 1915, of wounds received in action, Captain H. Etlinger, IX Bhopal Infantry. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks of the regiment.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALLEN—In sacred and ever loving memory of my darling loved wife, Irene, who left this for her Eternal Home, on the 5th May, 1914. "Peace, Perfect Peace."

DUNCAN—In loving memory of Alfred Gillispie Duncan, who left his sorrowing mother to mourn his loss on 6th May, 1914.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

March .....Old Comrades.....Teike
Overture .....Tancredi.....Rassimi.
Valse .....Ballrasen.....Docker.
Selection .....A Country Girl.....Monckton.
Song .....Roses.....Adams.
Selection .....H. M. S. Pinafore ...Sullivan.
Intermezzo ....Dreams of Ragtime....Thurban.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers, the Band of Band of the 108th Infantry, under Mr. E. Colonna, will play this evening the following the 108th Infantry, under Mr. E. programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

March .....Territorial .....Blankenburg.
Valse .....Andalusian Dream's of Love. Friedemann.
Selection .....Our Miss Gibbs .....Monckton.
Piccolo Solo .....Lilliputian .....Brewer.
Song .....Bedouin Love Song .....Pinsuti.
Valse .....Sourire D'Avril .....Depret.
Selection .....The Cingalee .....Monckton.
Two step .....Policeman's Holiday .....Eving.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Michael Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o' clock.

OUTWARD ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Kashmir with the outward Mails of the 24 ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at day break on Friday next.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of April 1915 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,765. Among them the number of new admission was 272. The average daily attendance was 59.

WOUNDED FROM BUSRA.

The hospital ship Madras, arrived here yesterday morning from Basra, which port she left on the 4th instant, with 20 officers and 314 British and Indian wounded and invelided soldiers on board. She entered the Alexandra Dock, yesterday afternoon. The wounded will be landed as usual to-day.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Sunday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Market section and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Khara Talao and Mahalaxmi. No cholera cases occurred on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 108 of the corresponding day of 1914 and the same number in 1913.

The total number of rats caught on Saturday was 2,075, out of which 46 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 9 of these latter, B Ward 25, C Ward 13, D Ward nil, E Ward6, and F andG Wards nil.

FOUND ON THE ROCKS.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of an Indian woman, aged about 20, name unknown, whose dead body was found on the rocks near the Sassoon Dock on Sunday.

It appeared that on Saturday last Mrs. Mathew, wife of Lt.-Col. Mathews, was on the verandah of her residence, Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, when she noticed an Indian woman jumping on to the sea-wall, hang her feet over the sea and deliberately throw herself into the water. The woman was never seen again. A servant was sent to inform the Police, and Lt.-Col. Mathew went down to the sea but could find no trace of the woman. Subsequently the body of the deceased was found on Sunday and though a "buttakie" was beaten, the body was not identified. It could not be ascertained whether it was the body of the woman whom Mrs. Mathew had seen jumping into the sea.

The jury returned a verdict that the body was found on the rocks but there was no evidence to show how the deceased came by her death.

LECTURE ON WAR

A mass meeting of the working classes residing in the Improvement Trust Chawls near Carnac Bridge was held on Sunday last in the open ground in front of Rama's Temple. About 2,000 people were present Mr. Edwardes C.V.O., I.C.S. graced the occasion by his presence. Mr. K. R. Koregawker spoke on the present state of the War and pointed out that India was situated 6,000 miles from the central seat of the war and as England commanded the Sea by her navy and as the enemy's navy was locked up in the Kiel Canal, it was impossible for the latter to attack India surrounded as it was on three sides by sea. In conclusion he said that the trade of Germany was practically strangled by the British navy and that the ultimate success lay with the Allies. Messrs. Kelusker, Rajwadker and Rokade also addressed the meeting thanking Mr. Edwardes for his kind presence. Three cheers for the success of the British Arms brought the proceedings to a close.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 35,88,718-3-2; 14th Instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 20,000; Teachers and Pupils Primary & A. V. Schools, Ahmedabad District, Rs. 2,231-13-9; 3rd Instalment from the People of Bhownugger, Rs. 860; 13th Instalment from East Khnadesh, Rs. 671-15-0; Subscriptions from Mudhol State, Rs. 655-2-11; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 514-14-0; Subscriptions from Nasik Branch, Rs. 392-11-6; Subscriptions from Dohad Branch, Rs. 194-14-8; Subscriptions from Sankheda Mewas Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 138-1-11; Subscriptions from Villagers of Jinghi and Amerdi, Rs. 118-3-0; Bantwa Nyayadhish, Rs. 115; 4th Instalment from Rapar Taluka, Rs. 92-2-8; 8th Monthly Donation Government Central Press, Rs. 71-9-11; Subscriptions from Jafrabad State, Rs. 55; 8th instalment from Raira District Rs. 45-15-0; 8th Instalment from Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 40; Subscriptions from Babra Thandar, Rs. 39-15-6; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 30; Subscriptions from Paliad Thandar, Rs. 18-8-0; The Mali Community of Poona, Rs. 15; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 12-8-0; Total Rupees 36,15,031-11-0.

CENTRAL PROVINCES BRANCH.

The amounts paid from the opening of the Fund up to 15th April by the various districts in the Central Provinces and Berar are as follows:—

Nagpur, Rs. 1,16,829-13-11, Chanda, 46,536-2-2; Vardha, 35,939-2-3; Balaghat, Rs. 34,008-5-3; Bhandara, 47,583-6-0; Jubbulpore, Rs. 47,759-8-8; Handla, Rs. 13,717-5-9; Damoh, Rs. 9,593-1-7; Saugor, Rs. 30,819-3-6; Beoni, Rs. 49,711-12-1; Hoshangabad, Rs. 36,775-8-8; Lardinghpur, Rs. 12,159-15-0; Chhindwara, Rs. 18,910-9-10; Betul, Rs. 22,394-11-3; Minar, Rs. 37,364-12-3; Raipur Rs. 67,338-9-10; Bilaspur, Rs. 45,080-5-3; Drug, Rs. 51,605-3-1; Amraoti, Rs. 1,00,474-5-2; Akola, Rs. 29,847-6-6; Buldana, Rs. 1,03,939-12-4 and Yeotmal, Rs. 54,224-0-9; Total Rs. 11,10,613-3-1.

THE ST, JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

In addition to cash remittances of £100 sterling to each of its sister Red Cross Societies of the Allies the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association has sent consignments to the various Societies of the value of Rs. 15,367.

The Association has communicated with the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Masters of the Trades Associations in India offering to receive and forward gifts in cash and kind to any of its Allied Red Cross Societies. A special appeal is being made for the Society of our smallest and poorest Ally i.e. Montenegro.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. Ruttonji C. Wadia with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of about Rs. 8,000, belonging to Messrs. Framji Sons and Co. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Weldon and Velinker, barristers, instructed by Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitor, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, were for the defence.

Mr. Blunt at the outset said the Court had on the last occasion enquired if the prosecution wished to confine the charge to one year. The prosecution had considered the point and wished to confined the charge to 1914.

Mr. Morarji Velji a piece-goods merchant, examined by Mr. Blunt, said he had several shops. Every piece-goods merchant must keep a shop. He had known the firm of Messrs. Framji Sons and Co. for the last fifty years and had been dealing regularly with it for the last five or seven years. He indented and also bought ready piece-goods from the firm. He sometimes used to sign when the firm indented for him and the latter sent him a purchase note. He did not remember if he always received a purchase note in the indent business. When he ordered indent goods he gave the order to the accused or his son in the office of Framji and Sons. Import duties and landing charges in the indent business were in the end paid by witness. He kept the accounts of the indent goods and ready purchases in the purchase account.

In the ready purchases he gave the order to the accused in the office of Framji Sons and Co. He did so because the accused used to manage everything. In the ready purchases he had not had to pay anything more than the prices arranged by the accused. In the indent sterling business he paid the landing charges, and in the ready sales the charges were paid by Framji Sons and Co. He sometimes bought goods on the way and it would be all the same if they considered it as indent business or ready purchase. If he bought ready goods in sterling he would pay the import charges and if he took it in rupee Framji Sons and Co., would pay them and witness would pay their bills after the delivery. When he gave orders for indent terms he would stipulate for the time of shipment. He paid to the accused in the firm's office for goods for which rupee bills were rendered to witness. He knew Damoder Ramji who was his relative but he had no transactions at all with him. In a letter to him Framji Sons and Co. asked him to send them invoices. He sent them 22 but he could not say if he did so before the delivery of the letter or after it. At the request of the Police he handed to Mr. Morris a statement of his ready purchases from Framji Sons and Co., for 1914.

Mr. Damoder Ramji, examined by Mr. Blunt, said he was a mill agent at present, and did some business in piece-goods. He had no shop. He had dealings with Framji Sons and Co. in piece-goods since 1909. It was indent business. He had never signed orders in favour of Framji Sons and Co., nor had he signed any indent forms. He had never received from the firm any sterling or rupee bills. He had paid to Framji Sons and Co. through the accused but had never received a receipt from the firm. He had not a single scrap of paper to show that he dealt in piece-goods in indent business with Framji Sons and Co. He had had dealings with the firm in American Cotton Futures for two or three years. He had no entry whatever in his book with regard to the supposed indent business with Framji Sons and Co.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing adjourned.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Keir Hardie in a letter to the Press with reference to his speech at Norwich writes that on the Monday after his speech he received the following telegram:—

In your speech at Norwich on the 4th inst. you are reported to have used the following words.—"Instead of those men who were working eighty-four hours a week being praised and backed up and supported they had been libelled, maligned, and insulted, and the lying word on the authority of Mr. Lloyd George went all round the world that the British working classes were a set of drunken bullies."

Would you kindly let me know where and when I am supposed to have uttered any such word or anything that would justify so monstrous a deduction.

LLOYD GEORGE.

To this Mr. Keir Hardie replied:

I pointed out that the employers when before you concerning deficient output of armaments, etc., had put the whole blame on the drinking habits of the workers, and that you, by accepting this statement without challenge, had given world-wide currency to the fiction that the workmen were drunken wasters. I never said "bullies," nor have I seen the report from which you quote.

KEIR HARDIE.

"With this definite denial before him," adds Mr. Hardie, "the Chancellor of the Exchequer has still had the audacity to rush into print repeating the unauthorised statement which I had so emphatically denied." Mr. Hardie says that the strain of the seven-day week incapacitated a much greater proportion of the men than did the drinking habit.

Mr. Hardie's letter ends: "When Mr. Lloyd George has apologised to the men whom he thus joined in maligning he will have restored himself to their confidence, which for the moment he has forfeited."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Sisters Castello who opened last Saturday at Edwards Theatre and since then have been attracting crowds to the Gaiety Theatre are a pair of talented performers who have, within the short period, made themselves favourites with the theatre-going public of Bombay by their Tango and other special dances. Steve Buckingham, who is responsible for four new songs this week, is even better than before. Mdlle Bartello has a number of new juggling tricks which are done cleverly and neatly. The pictures are a very careful selection and highly interesting and to-night in addition to the above magnificent programme, by special request, the Management have re-engaged the services of that gifted comedienne Miss Peggy Paris, who besides singing several new songs will give a recital at the piano. As Miss Peggy Paris is appearing for the last time in Bombay to-night preparatory to her departure to Australia, it is hoped that local theatre-goers will give this talented artiste a warm send off.

The Management announce yet another attraction for Thursday next the 13th, when the Patriotic Pierrots consisting of 7 talented artistes will present for the first time in Bombay the latest songs, dances, duets, gags, etc, from the current London Revues. We understand that this will be a show which will eclipse all previous productions at this enterprising resort.

"WAR TO THE END,"

FRENCH PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The April sessions of the French Councils-General were opened on April 12. Most of them adopted addresses expressing homage and admiration for the brave French and Allied Armies fighting for civilisation, justice, and universal peace, and saluting in the name of France those who had died for their country. The speeches of the presidents breathed a spirit of confidence and certainty in final victory, and expressed the hope that the sacred union created by war would continue after peace had been restored. Senator Trouillot, one of the chairmen, expressed his belief that victory would not be long deferred.

M. Viviani, the Premier, addressed the Council-General at Gueret. He declared that Germany was completely ignorant of the soul of France, and was now suffering the punishment of her error. Germany thought to find before her a nation disunited and frivolous. She found instead a wall of iron and a heroic resistance against which she broke her best battalions. Now this wall was moving, and, supple and indissoluble, was advancing on the Western front, gradually pounding as in a mortar the army which its chiefs had not prepared for struggles so bitter and prolonged. M. Viviani paid a tribute to the heroism of the British, Belgians, French, Russians, and Serbians, and added:

"The French nation, misunderstood and despised, has risen prepared to add sacrifices to sacrifices. The punishment is being prepared. Millions of arms are about to be let loose. Like England, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, France did not want war, but she will carry it on to the end. We are convinced of victory, which will be the victory of justice. We want Europe liberated, Belgium free. We want the restitution of the lost provinces and the crushing of Prussian militarism, for the peace of the world is irreconcilable with its bloody caprices. That is our task. We shall accomplish it, and to-morrow, when we salute victory, we shall have written in the annals of humanity a page which the sons of men will not be able to read without emotion, without pride."

INDIAN TROOPS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

AN OFFICER'S TRIBUTE.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Indian Army published in "The Times," which pays a high tribute to the spirit and endurance of the Indian troops at Neuve Chapelle:—

The Indian troops did awfully well. They say their dash was wonderful. During the winter in the slush and frost and snow the unfortunate Indian was altogether out of his element. It would be just the same thing if you put white troops in the plains of India during the hot weather and expected them to march and fight. But on the whole the Indians have done remarkably well, especially in attack. My men stood 10 days' shelling with the utmost indifference. The biggest guns they have ever seen before have been field guns. One day we had 50 Jack Johnsons in an hour falling all about our trenches. They were aimed at some houses behind us, where the artillery observers were concealed, and they absolutely knocked the place to pieces, making holes 3 ft. to 10 ft. broad and 4 ft. or 5 ft. deep. Luckily none pitched in the trench, although they fell within a foot or two. One went right through the parapet and burst the other side, not hitting anyone. The men didn't mind them a bit.

SWEDEN'S "SMALL BOAT" PARTY.

"Sweden has no Dreadnoughts and few armoured cruisers. Owing to her rocky and irregular shores it has been thought better for her to rely on a so-called 'Mosquito Fleet' in which submarines play a prominent part," says the Stockholm correspondent of the "Brooklyn Eagle."

"For years there has been a bitter controversy in Sweden over the question whether a few big ships ought to be built or numerous small ones, such as torpedo boats, submarines, torpedo destroyers and mine layers. It has been the principal issue at several elections, and now the 'small boat party' thinks it has won decisively, owing to the successes of the German submarines and comparative ineffectiveness of the big Dreadnoughts. Sweden needs a fleet for defensive purposes. She has no intention of making aggressive moves far away from home."

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The first semi-final in connection with the Gentlemen's Doubles was played yesterday at the Bombay Gymkhana. A fair number of spectators were present and the match proved to be a very closely contested one till the last four games of the deciding set. Having to give Stileman and Baker a point in every second game was just a bit too much for Reid and Hardie. Both the former pair played a hard open game with strong cross-court shots and when they settled down to keeping the ball away from Reid had the better of it. Reid generally kept his opponents well to the back lines and took most of the work on his shoulders. Hardie lobbed very usefully and occasionally put over a hard shot, but the others gave him little chance by slamming at him at the net.

In the first set each won a game, then Reid and Hardie went away to lead at 3-1. Losing the next, they went on to 5-1 before running out with one game each. They won the first of the next, but here Stileman and Baker ran straight out with six in succession. It was very level in the third and deciding set, each winning a game in turn to three-all, when Stileman and Baker went to set and match with the next three. They are now in the final.

Result:—

Stileman and Baker, plus 3/6, beat W Reid and Hardie, Scr., 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

On Wednesday the second semi-final will be played between Montgomery and Kennedy and Edwards and Bartlett.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Two matches have been arranged between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana; the first to-morrow on the Bombay Gymkhana Queen's Road Courts and the second, on Wednesday, 19th May, on the Parsi Gymkhana courts.

For the first match the players will be as fcllows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. A. Kemble, R. D. England, 1st Couple.
W. Reid, H. L. Simms, 2nd Couple.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

N. P. Engineer, N. F. Naoroji, 1st Couple.
S. F. Mulla, A. N. Other, 2nd Couple.

SPORTS FOR MILL-HANDS' CHILDREN.

Last Sunday the Social Service League of Bombay organised a programme of sports for the children of mill-hands residing in the chawls of Seth Sitaram Kumbhar at Curry Road. About fifty children took part in the games which included running races, long and high jumps, tug of war and other interesting items. The children dispersed after the distribution of prizes.

HAD WAR COME IN 1911!

"It is indeed curious to reflect on the difference which a little alteration in dates might have made in this war," says the "Manchester Guardian." "Had it come in 1911, as so nearly happened, the submarine would in all probability have played a very small part and airmanship a very minor part.

"Had it been delayed another five years it is possible that the submarine would have been the decisive factor at sea, and quite conceivable that the airship would have become a determining element in the entire campaign.

"But thse are inventions still in their infancy which intimately affect our position—far more intimately than that of any land power. They have linked our interest far more closely than of old to the Continent, thus illustrating that general tightening up of State relations which has made the world physically one before it had become morally one, and which is therefore one of the deeper causes of international unrest."

"DELIVER THE GOODS."

The trade unions in the shipbuilding and engineering trades of the North-East Coast have sent a message to the Premier, saying: "We welcome most heartily the establishment of a committee on which the working men, the employers, and the Government Departments are reprsented. We do not want any more speeches about the failings of the workers, the employers, or the Government. We want to pull together and get on with it. You may tell Lord Kitchener that we shall deliver the goods."

RETURN OF WINNECKE'S COMET.

Winnecke's Comet has returned.

This comet was first discovered in 1819 by Pons at Marseilles, and rediscovered in 1858 by Winnecke, who proved it was the same body as had been observed by Pons 39 years before.

It is due to return to perihelion once in a period of a little less than six years. It was not seen in 1863, 1881 and 1904, as it was too close to the sun, but it has been observed at every other return, the last being in 1909, when it was first seen by Dr. Porro at La Plata.

The comet was due to return this summer, and it has already been observed. It was found at about 11 o'clock on the evening of April 4 last, between the constellations of Leo and Ursa Major in Right Ascension 10h. 1min., North Declination 38 deg. 55min., and was only one minute of time from the place that had been predicted for it. The comet is very faint at present, its magnitude being about fifteen or sixteen, whereas the fifth or sixth magnitude is the limit for normal naked eye vision.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Need of Organisation.

The "Indian Patriot":—If the Government would not most resolutely and most systematically take to improving agriculture, immediate and striking progress would be impossible. Technical education we have but little; opportunity for acquiring knowledge, even in England, we have but little. Appeal to the people to wear only handmade clothes, so that their fellowmen may live, may be useful, but that is not the way to build up industries. We cannot depend upon the passing feelings of man; we are living in the midst of a civilization in which there is no place for anything but the sternest kind of efficiency. We must organise and arrange as the Europeans have done, if we want to succeed. Appeals to our wealthy men for money, appeals to our young men for energy, appeals to the people for sympathy are all useful but Government must give all its resources before we can harness the world-overwhelming force that lies unused and unstirred in the three hundred millions of our people.

Sir Valentine Chirol's Views.

The "Tribune":—Sir Valentine Chirol's observations in the "Indian Review" regarding the work of Indian Army in the war and its effect are rather a cold and severely calculating tribute to the courage, sacrifice and lofty sense of duty which were displayed by those who are given but a subordinate part in the Empire. He forgets to note the difference between the men of the British race and blood showing enthusiasm for the defence of the Empire in which they have the ruling hand and that of the Indians showing equal enthusiasm and making equal if not greater sacrifice while assigned quite a subordinate and often unpleasing place in the Empire. We wonder how a shrewd critic like him could ignore this important difference if he attempted to be just in appraising the work of the Indian Army. One essential question arising from the war is the status and rights of Indians serving in the army, not merely in the rank and file but as officers. Sir Valentine is only anxious to impress the value of British leadership, implying thereby that Indians are incapable of similar leadership. We fully appreciate the advantage and value of British leadership, but Sir Valentine Chirol should not forget that the problem is not merely for more but also greater and higher opportunity for Indians.

Prison Reform in India.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—In England, as Sir Henry points out, there are various grades of prison punishment, whereas in India there are only two, simple and rigorous. One result of this is that in India, thanks to the atmosphere of severity prevailing in the criminal courts, infliction of simple imprisonment is the exception rather than the rule. Even purely political offenders who, everywhere in the world, are treated as first-class misdemeananuts, are treated as and herded together with the most degraded of felons and cut-throats. Sir Henry mentions in this connection one instance of shockingly inhuman treatment of the prisoners in the Andaman Penal Settlement, viz., the imposition of bar-fetters. There is, as described by him, "a cruel arrangement under which an iron-bar is added to the leg-fetters so as to keep the feet at a distance of 18 inches apart and so paralyse any free movement." This description of it is too shocking to a normal human mind to need any elaboration or comment.

German Barbarity.

The "Statesman":—A pass has been reached in which the German military authorities seem to be acting on the conviction that to those who are in desperate straits all expedients are legitimate. As some fierce ruffian bites and kicks the policeman who has him in a grip of iron, so the German General Staff have finally given up all pretence at legitimate warfare and will stop at no trick, however, contemptible, no savagery however revolting. The use of poisonous gases which condemn the victims of the new German warfare to a painful and lingering death removes the brutes by whom the plan was contrived and executed out of the human category. It is impossible to conceive of any class of men outside Germany to whom this cruel aggravation of the sufferings of war will not appear detestable and degrading to the human race. If, therefore, German men of science have prostituted their knowledge to evolve this new horror, and if German statesmen and military commanders have not been ashamed to sanction the infamy, we may safely conclude that the positon of the enemy is more serious than has been supposed and that his capacity for resistance is being rapidly exhausted. Those who can count upon victory would not soil their hands with the barbarities of which Germany has been guilty on sea and land.

Much Ado About Nothing.

The "Beharee":—There has been much ado about nothing over the question of revival of indigenous industries since the outbreak of war; a good deal of tall talk without anything tangible being done towards capturing the trade of the enemy countries. The Government have launched some enquiries, no doubt, and, may be, are contemplating some practical steps in the matter; but so far nothing actually has been done. This is something regrettable. The sooner measures are taken to start new industries and revive the dying ones, the better; for delay means letting things go by default and furnishing other advanced countries an opportunity to capture the Indian market. It cannot be that there are not people in India commanding the requisite capital. There is plenty of capital awaiting to be invested in profitable concerns. But the thing appears to be that the capital continues to be shy, as ever, even after the favourable situation created by the war. If the capital is shy, the people who have it, are shier still a hundredfold. In a certain sense the shyness is natural. They lack initiative and enterprise. More than these, and far more regrettable, they lack business capacity.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if, this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGNS.

An odd tendency to pessimism is to be noticed in certain quarters in regard to the progress of the war in its various theatres. People who talked *ad nauseam* throughout the Autumn and Winter of the great advance in the Spring, as though the first bud on the May Tree must inevitably coincide with a tremendous reversal of the position of affairs in West and East, are now lamenting that progress is disappointingly slow and uttering lugubrious warnings that no marked change in the strategic position in the West is to be expected this year! At the same time we are assured that this affords no ground for discouragement as Time fights on our side, we are not in a hurry, England is the life and soul of the struggle and will hold Europe together as she held it together in the days of Napoleon. We beg to differ. And we hasten to assert that, were the position of affairs such as is thus represented there would be very grave ground for discouragement. It is one thing to talk of this war as one of exhaustion, success being dependent on the attrition of the enemy, but to tell us that we have got to wait till the end of this year for a strategic change in the West is going a little too far; and there is nothing to justify such a lugubrious anticipation, either in the present position or in the probabilities of the near future. On the contrary, so far as the public have been at all let into the confidence of those who can speak with authority, such for instance as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir John French, they have given us every reason to believe that the next two or three months will witness a very appreciable change in the situation.

It is only a few days since Mr. Lloyd George told us that at the end of two or three months he would be able to give an opinion as to the duration of the war that could be depended upon. That is a grave statement, which the most responsible Minister of the Crown, next to the Premier, would not have made without substantial justification. And it means that the Chancellor of the Exchequer knows that certain events are expected to happen in the near future, which, if things turn out as they are being planned, will put a definite period to the war. One does not need to be a military expert to realise that such is likely to be the case. We have consistently warned our readers in these columns against over-optimism and a belief that we could expect a sensational and sudden strategical transformation of the situation in the western theatre. And we are not among those therefore who have suffered any bitter disappointment because the second week of May has arrived and the Germans are not seen flying back *en masse* to the Rhine. It may be that we shall never see a retreat to the Rhine in the sense that has been so often depicted during the last six months. But the process of strategical transformation is none the less in course of development. Not only are the British in a very much stronger position than they were when the Germans first "dug themselves in" from the coast to the Swiss frontier, but their numerical strength is six times as great, and we have it, on the word of Sir John French, who is not given to boasting, that "when the time comes to make the great move we can break through the Germans but we must have more munitions." And in addition to the fact that the British armies in Flanders and France are six times their original strength, is the fact that in England there are now over a million men, it may be nearly two million, in various stages of training, nearly a million of whom are ready to be launched into the battle line "when the times comes." It may be that they are waiting for munitions; it may be that Sir John French is waiting for further developments between the Meuse and Moselle or in Alsace. But that the occasion for the move will come ere long is obvious. In the meanwhile, the whole strategical position, as we have said, is undergoing a gradual transformation. The ground gained and the new positions occupied by the French between the Meuse and the Moselle, alone, are full of significance. St. Mihiel, which the Germans captured by a *coup de main* when the great retreat from the Marne took place, the apex of the wedge which they drove into the French line of defence and, at that time, a capture of the highest importance to their plans for a further advance on Paris, has now become their greatest danger point, by the strategy and skill of the French operations. Their communications with Metz, itself under bombardment, are threatened and their whole position here is one of the greatest danger. We have been witnessing here as elsewhere, only the early stages of great operations, the results of which will be seen clearly enough when the breaking point of the desperate resistance of the inevitable by the enemy arrives. It may be a very tedious and disappointing process for those who have been "fed up" with predictions of German exhaustion and the sensational results to be achieved by the flinging of new armies into the field, the moment their six months' training is completed. But there is no ground for disappointment in the reality of what is happening. The Allies *are* growing stronger and the Germans *are* growing weaker, and the strategical advantage,—for there is room for strategy in the long irregular line of positions from Nieuport to Belfort,—*is* being transferred from the Germans to the hands of Generals Joffre and French.

Nor is there any need for pessimism in the events transpiring in the East. It is clear that the Germans are concentrating their greatest efforts at this moment in rendering assistance to the Austrians in a tremendous attempt to avert the cataclysm that must befall them once their power of resistance north and south of the Carpathians is exhausted. Up to the present the effort has failed. It is wearing itself out and the history of the abortive efforts to get to Warsaw from the centre and the north will repeat itself. The Russians have always retreated to advance again and the most promising feature of the desperate fighting, that has been taking place in Galicia, is the repetition by the enemy of the tactics, which, if they have made the German offensive a desperate affair while it lasted, have consistently failed to realise success. The diversion in Courland and the occupation of Libau is merely a theatrical demonstration. It obviously causes the Russians no anxiety and there is no reason why it should. It is not in this quarter that the issue between Russia and the enemy will be decided, and the possession of Libau, however long it may last, will be of no significance whatever when the issue in the South is decided and the roads are opened into Silesia and Galicia.

WAR FINANCE.

The announcement made in the "London Gazette" of April 13th, with regard to the issue of Treasury Bills is certainly one of the most interesting developments which has as yet taken place in connection with the financing of the war, and explains not a little the Chancellor's waiting policy which Reuter's brief summary of his Budget speech revealed. Fully to appreciate this novel experiment of Mr. Lloyd George it has to be remembered that at the outset a large Government Loan of £350,000,000 was issued direct to the public to meet the cost of the war. Then came a £50,000,000 issue of Exchequer Bonds, bearing 3 per cent. interest, issued at a price yielding about 3 7-8 per cent., while in the third place there have been frequent issues in the Money Market of Treasury Bills, in three, six and twelve months maturities. These bills, which have been familiar methods of British finance for nearly thirty years, have been placed with bankers by tender. Until further notice, however, it was decided that from April 14th, these Treasury Bills would be issued at fixed rates of discount, subject to variation from time to time, without previous notice.

The text of the notice in the "Gazette" runs as follows:—

(1) The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that, as from the 14th instant, until further notice, Treasury Bills will be issued under the abovementioned Acts at fixed rates of discount which will be subject to variation from time to time without previous notice.

(2) The Bills will be in amounts of £1,000, £5,000, or £10,000, and will be drawn for 3, 6 or 9 months from date of issue.

(3) Particulars of the Bills offered and the rate or rates of discount for the time being in force will be notified to applicants at the Bank of England.

(4) Applications must be made on printed forms, and must be lodged at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, before one o'clock (Saturdays 12 o'clock).

(5) The persons whose applications are accepted will be informed of the same, and payment in full of the amount due must be made to the Bank of England not later than 3 o'clock the same day (Saturday, 1 o'clock) by means of cash or *Banker's Draft on the Bank of England.*

(6) The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any application.

(7) Forms of application may be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

It will be seen that there is practically no limit to the total amount of bills to be issued, and purchasers have the opportunity of choosing the dates which will suit them best, and the procedure will be agreeable to those who have hitherto complained of the dearth of three months maturities, when six months were in abundance. This important step not only goes a long way towards a complete control of the Money Market, but, in meeting the Government demands in connection with financing the war, until such time as it may be deemed expedient to issue another large loan to the public. This latest finance device of the Chancellor will undoubtedly be the means of producing a good effect upon the War Loan when it comes into the picture, for with the Treasury Bills to play with in the meanwhile, there is not likely to be an appeal to the public for some time to come, which cannot fail to inspire a certain amount of confidence.

In common with a good many other things the success of this new method of issuing Treasury Bills will in a great measure depend upon how the business is handled, and the discretion employed in dealing with the issues. A complete success cannot be attained unless the Money Market as a whole is thoroughly impregnated with the idea that the control which is being exercised over the general situation is not in the interests of banks or Government, but is a national movement for the benefit of the country And, if the market becomes educated to the fact that these Treasury Bills are on a par with ordinary fine bank paper, the transactions will not turn out less profitable, or the bills be less freely negotiable than the everyday bill operations. In fact, if the new scheme is judiciously exploited, there is no reason why rates should not be adjusted by the tone of the market, and in case of a glut, a larger loan issued to consolidate the excess.

Notes of the Day.

The Silent Sentinel.

On another page we reproduce a cartoon illustrating the "New York World's" imaginative conception of the President of the United States as the "Sleepless Sentinel." It is necessary to explain that this pictorial presentation of the President, who has shut himself up and has not even seen his Secretary of State since the Lusitania outrage occurred, is not intended to be satirical. But it is interesting as showing that there is a considerable body of opinion in the United States of America who really picture Mr. Wilson as the sentinel of the interests of the neutral Powers in the great world struggle, and are ready to support him in the policy of "do-nothing" to the bitter end, when they picture the Government of the United States stepping in as the arbiter in the final settlement. In our view, and fortunately it is the view of perhaps a yet larger body of opinion in the States, there has been no more pitiful figure in the history of nations, than that of the President of a great republic who is prepared to sit silently by, while another great Power defies and violates all the international undertakings to which his country has been a party.

"Let them Think!"

We are not great admirers of Mr. Roosevelt, for many reasons, but, at least, it is impossible to picture him, at a moment when a great outrage had been offered to his country, going out to play golf to set an example of coolness to the public, or shutting himself up in his room and refusing to see even the Secretary of State, lest, we suppose, he might be persuaded to do something. The comments in the New York Press, which we are told are "more vehement than ever," are so much beating of the air, and mean nothing so long as Mr. Wilson is at the White House. If "Germany ought not to be left a moment in doubt how civilisation regards this wholesale murder," as one of the American papers says, it is clear that it is not from Washington that she will get the proof of the world's opinion. It seems to us that Count Bernstorff has placed the importance of American opinion at its true value. When he was asked whether he had taken into consideration what the American people thought, he replied with an oath "Let them think."

Colonel Doughty Wylie.

In the death of Colonel Doughty Wylie, who was killed the other day in the Dardanelles, the British Empire has lost one of those servants, whose fate it was to uphold on more than one tragic occasion the honour and prestige of the Union Jack, without recognition or reward. His conduct during the American massacres at Adana in Asia Minor was a subject for an epic, but Whitehall has no time for such things; it is too occupied with Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee. The gallant Consul rode out into the bloody cobbled streets of the little Turkish town accompanied by one other British subject and a *cavass* bearing the Union Jack. The three equestrians saved at least five hundred lives and two of them, including Colonel Doughty Wylie, were wounded. A popular soldier with a long record of active service, the gallant officer maintained his reputation for kindliness, courtesy and hospitality throughout his Consular career, and no more popular representative of Britain has ever been known in the Levant. He was a Turkish scholar of repute and the experience of Adana never shook his love for the race he loved and knew so well and who admired and respected him so intensely, and to whose assistance he went during the Balkan War as the Chief of the Red Cross Mission. It is a strange irony of fate that it is a Turkish (German ?) bullet that laid him low, but his death will be regretted and mourned by a large circle of influential friends all over Turkey who fell under the fascination of his personality and who called him from Konia to Baghdad, "The Englishman."

Poetry and the War.

The goblet, the petticoat and the sword were ever from the most remote times, the theme of minstrels alike in the old world and in Europe. England, as far as the latter is concerned, produced, as Continentals say, more poets than admirers or appreciators of poetry. Indeed, the average English editor has always considered it a time-honoured joke to return poetic manuscripts unread. He has seldom imagined that they might contain the seeds of "the celestial fire." The goblet being happily in abeyance temporarily, and the petticoat having yielded place, the sword has resumed its sway in the realms of the muse, and recently London editors have thought fit to open their columns to verse. When Kipling wrote a truly inspiring poem about the King's state visit to Paris, the President of the Republic declared in a speech at Paris,—"Frenchmen are ready at all times to lay down the hammer, the sword and the pen to listen to the melody of the poet's song." It would be a good thing for English literature, which has lately been sadly flagging, if the gentlemen of Grub Street followed the example of our Allies, and let in a ray of sunlight on to the musty-dusty reports of debates in Parliament and football matches at Chelsea.

The Kannambadi Dam.

Some particulars of this extraordinary engineering project, undertaken by the Mysore Government for the purposes of producing electric power and irrigation, are given by Mr. Alfred Chatterton in a Madras contemporary. One feature of this great work is that it was projected and is being carried out entirely by Indians. It was Mr. Visvesvaraya, the present Dewan of Mysore, who designed it when he was Chief Engineer, and one of his assistants is now supervising the construction. After a great deal of controversy and lengthy proceedings before the special arbitrators it was decided that the Mysore Government were within their rights in constructing a dam. One noteworthy feature is that it took about a year to prepare the huge plans and another six months to get an expenditure of nearly a crore of rupees sanctioned, which Mr. Chatterton says would have been impossible in British India. This scheme will ensure a regular supply power to the Kolar Goldfields in addition to supplying a further 4,000 h. p. The dam will be built to a height of 70 ft. at present and a wall of 27 ft. high will be placed thereon, but the final scheme will mean a dam of the height of 124 ft. The magnitude of the work will be seen when it is said that over 15 million c. ft. of rubble masonry will be necessary. As Mr. Chatterton says it will be the greatest engineering work entirely carried out by Indians since the Grand Anicut was built across the Coleroon nearly 1,500 years ago, and will be second only to the Assouan Dam in Egypt, considered to be a great example of British Engineering genius and capacity.

Some Figures.

The work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, and there is none of the dilatoriness which is usually associated with Indian methods, and both workmanship and materials are of the very best. Nearly 15,000 acres will be submerged when the dam is raised to 80 ft. and will displace about 5,000 inhabitants from the neighbouring villages. The Mysore Government have compensated them with land in the new villages, which will be built when the dam is finished. But when the dam reaches its full height nearly 30,000 acres will be submerged, and the water in the reservoir will amount to forty-one thousand million cubic feet. The Government intends to run a tunnel through the separating ridge to the adjacent Shimsa valley and there irrigate nearly 150,000 acres. The completion of the project will mean a perennial supply of power to the Kolar Goldfields, also for lighting many of the cities in Mysore. It will also mean that a huge area will be irrigated with a constant supply of water, and will develope the State in an extraordinary degree, increasing the wealth of the people and the revenue of the Government.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

VICEROY'S LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO LADY WILLINGDON.

The following is an extract from a letter which his Excellency the Viceroy has written to H. E. Lady Willingdon:—

Viceregal Lodge, Simla.
April 29th, 1915.

My dear Lady Willingdon,

Thank you so much for the very interesting Interim Report of the activities of the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

I have read the President's excellent Report with very great interest and looked through the other parts of the volume. I think that you and those working under you have every reason to be proud of what you have so far done and to be confident of what you will be able to do in the future. You have brought health, comfort and happiness to many in, and belonging to, this country, and I am sure that you will maintain this till the end of the war.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

ARREST OF A RETURNED EMIGRANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

The "Bulletin" reports the arrest on the 6th instant, of one Narain Singh a returned emigrant, in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case. He has been brought to Lahore in custody.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

U. S. AND LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

ZEPPELIN RAID.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

All the American papers express rage and horror at the Lusitania disaster. An ex-member of the Cabinet has appealed to the Government to abandon its Sexless policy and break off diplomatic relations with Germany. The "New York World," which is regarded as the exponent of President Wilson's views, is of opinion that the President will make a last attempt to bring Germany to reason.

Survivors express the opinion that several submarines were co-operating against the Lusitania. The great outstanding feature of the catastrophe was the magnificent bravery of the passengers and crew. Lady Mackworth, one of the passengers, had a miraculous escape after terrible experiences. She states the stewardesses were intensely brave.

The Japanese Embassy informs Reuter that China has accepted Japan's final Note.

Sir John French reports that on Sunday, the First Army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festuburt and gained ground towards Fromelle. The fighting continues. The British line near Ypres is firmly established. The French have made considerable progress in the region of Arras and in Alsace.

The Admiralty announces that the destroyer Macri operating off the Belgian Coast struck a mine and the crew took to boats when the ship was sinking. The destroyer Crusader lowered boats to assist, but was fired on by the shore batteries and had to retire.

An official statement from Petrograd announces that the enemy supported by the fleet occupied Libau last Saturday evening, after a fight with a small territorial detachment.

A German destroyer has been sunk by a mine off Libau.

The Russians have sunk six Turkish transports outside the Bosphorous, also two in the Sea of Marmora by unknown means.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL SIR POLE CAREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Pole Carew has met with a riding accident and is unconscious.

AMERICA AND THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

NEUTRALS' OPINION OF "AN EVERLASTING INFAMY."

U. S. AND LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

VEHEMENT PRESS COMMENTS.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May 9.

Comments on the Lusitania are to-day more vehement than ever. It is seven suggested that America shall refuse further hospitality to Germany's official representatives, though a diplomatic break would not necessarily mean war.

"DON'T ROCK THE BOAT."

MR. BRYAN'S APPEAL TO AMERICANS

NEW YORK, May 10.

President Wilson has refused to see callers since the disaster, and has not even seen Mr. Bryan, who has issued a message to the nation saying, "Don't rock the boat."

BRINGING GERMANY TO REASON.

MR. WILSON TO MAKE LAST ATTEMPT

NEW YORK, May 10.

The "New York World," which is regarded as the exponent of President Wilson's views, is of opinion that the President will make a last attempt to bring Germany to reason.

AMERICA'S "SEXLESS POLICY."

APPEAL FOR ITS ABANDONMENT.

NEW YORK, May 10.

All the newspapers express horror and rage at the sinking of the Lusitania.

Reporters asked Count von Bernstorff, as he was entering his automobile, whether he took into consideration what the American people thought.

Count Bernstorff replied with an oath, "Let them think," and ordered his chauffeur to drive on.

President Wilson refuses to speak. He went golfing and motoring on Saturday as an example, presumably, to people not to become excited.

The "New York Times" calls upon neutral nations to join the United States in the demand that Germany shall conduct the war without killing Neutrals.

Mr. Wickersham, ex-member of the Cabinet, in a letter to the press, appeals to the Government to abandon its sexless policy, and advises a rupture of the diplomatic relations with Germany.

The legislature of California has sent a message to President Wilson recommending an increase of the Navy for the protection of the lives and honour of Americans.

References to the Lusitania disaster were made in all the pulpits declaring that President Wilson should be upheld in whatever course he took.

CALCUTTA AMERICANS' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Americans living in Calcutta will hold a meeting to-morrow evening to discuss the situation created by the sinking of the Lusitania and take such acton as may seem advisable.

UNRESERVED SATISFACTION.

GERMAN PAPER'S CHARACTERISTIC COMMENTS.

LONDON, May 10.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin declares that the British Government and the Cunard Company are responsible for the loss of the Lusitania, as Count von Bernstorff's warning was ridiculed. Nevertheless, the German public feels sincere human sympathy with the victims.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" says that the Germans will welcome with unreserved satisfaction the sinking of the Lusitania, which was built for the purpose of wresting from Germany the blue ribbon of the Atlantic.

BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY ORDERED

LONDON, May 10.

The Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the Lusitania. Lord Mersey will conduct the proceedings

DEATH OF GENERAL ABADIE.

LONDON, May 10.

The death is announced of Major-General H. R. Abadie.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE LUSITANIA.

MAGNIFICENT BRAVERY OF ALL ON BOARD.

LADY'S EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 9.

Survivors of the Lusitania express the opinion that several submarines were co-operating against the liner, the speed of which minmsed the chances of siuccess by an individual submarine, while with several in line there was a chance of the torpedo reaching the mark.

An American doctor observed a submarine some hours previously. He says that the Lusitania then steered a zigzag course for a time and afterwards resumed a more normal course with ever increasing volume of speed.

The great outstanding feature was the magnificent bravery and coolness of the passengers and crew. American survivors eulogise the crew. Mr. Vanderbilt was last seen giving his lifebelt to a woman.

LIFEBOAT WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAPSIZES.

Everything possible was done in the work of rescue, but the portside lifeboats were almost useless owing to the vessel's list. It now appears that this was a greater difficulty than the suction.

The first port lifeboat, filled with small children and women, capsized as it dropped into the water. Two stokers dived overboard and rescued as many children as they could.

The decks of the liner shifted gradually to such an angle that standing was impossible. They then rose perpendicularly till the stern with the propellers was sticking straight out of the water. The boilers exploded and one funnel was seem to have been blown clean out.

STEWARDESSES INTENSELY BRAVE.

Lady Mackworth relates that she was sucked under the water to a great depth. When she came to the surface she swam for a board and offered a corner to a man, who clung to it for some time and then disappeared.

She must then have been almost unconscious. Later she found herself floating on a deck chair and again became unconscious and eventually found herself on board a trawler.

Her wet clothing had been cut off and she was clad in blankets and a khaki overcoat.

The stewardesses were intensely brave. Lady Mackworth saw one return with a lady for a lifebelt when the deck was nearly vertical.

764 SAVED,

CUNARD COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, May 10.

The Cunard Company announces that 764 were saved from the Lusitania.

PRECONCEIVED ATTACK

GERMAN EMBASSY'S WARNING,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is noteworthy that before the Lusitania left New York the German Embassey at Washington published an advertisement warning that public travellers sailing in the war zone on Allied ships did so at their own risk.

It is stated that telegrams were sent to the intending passengers and German agents attempted to intimidate those about to sail.

It is thought likely that the attack on the Lusitania was preceded by the concentration of submarines of the latest type with instructions to hang about on the liner's probable track. Possibly a ship flying a neutral gag acted as a scout. Surprise is expressed that the Lusitania travelled through the danger zone by daylight and followed her usual course.

ANTI-GERMAN DISTURBANCE.

SHOPS WRECKED AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, May 9.

An anti-German disturbance occurred at Liverpool when German shops were wrecked owing to the fierce anger at the sinking of the Lusitania.

Telegrams from neutral capitals show universal and intense indignation at the piracy. Even neutrals, hitherto pro-German sternly denounce the sea-murders.

YPRES LINE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

FIRST BRITISH ARMY'S SUCCESS.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 9.

A communication from Field-Marshal French says:—

The enemy last night continued the attack east of Ypres and further attacks today were all repulsed with heavy loss. Our line there is firmly established.

This morning the First Army attacked the enemy's line between the Bois Grenier and Festubert and gained ground towards Fromelle. The fighting continues.

Our airmen successfully attacked the Saint Andre railway junction, north of the Lille Canal, and a bridge over the Don.

GERMANS' INCREDIBLE SAVAGERY.

"FEROCITY OF BEASTS."

LONDON, May 9.

"Eyewitness," with Headquarters describes the German attack on Hill Sixty under a cloud of gas which was ejected suddenly under great pressure.. It instantly travelled a considerable distance although the wind was light.

The fumes forced the British to evacuate the trenches but the artillery caught the onrushing Germans and checked them for a time. The British counter-attacked and regained most of the positions at nightfall and by midnight the counter-attack had regained us everything. The Germans, however, again used gas and took the crest.

The enemy northward of Ypres made two attacks, one with gas. Both were repulsed with heavy losses. The British artillery at short range fired most effectively. Two further attacks with gas failed.

"Eyewitness" urges Britons to realise the Germans' incredible savagery. He says that the British spared the life of a Prussian officer even in the heat of a charge and as the Prussian was being escorted to the rear he saw two British soldiers in death agony from the gas. He stopped and laughed and then pointed and said:—"What do you think of that?"

Captured Prussian guardsmen also behaved with the ferocity of beasts and were rude and ungrateful. Germany has opened a new phase of the war. Her savagery must be crushed. It is now the struggle of civilisation against barbarism.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

THREE LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED

PARIS, May 10.

Last evening's communique said:—

A German attack between Nieuport and the sea was repulsed with heavy loss.

The British gained ground in the region of Fromelles.

We made considerable progress north of Arras in the direction of Loos and south of Carency. We captured in the latter region two and at some points three lines of strongly fortified trenches on a front of seven kilometres.

We captured the village of Targeth and half the village of Neuvillestraast, our advance at certain points being over four kilometres deep. We took over two-thousand prisoners and six guns.

FRENCH CAPTURE PRISONERS AT LENS

PARIS, May 9.

The communiqué says:—The French captured prisoners at Lens. We repulsed three attacks on Bagatelle. Artillery engagements have occurred on the rest of the front.

DUNKIRK GUNS DESTROYED.

HOW A FRENCH AIRMAN LOCATED THEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Temps" says:—There is good reason to believe that the Germans battery of 15 inch guns which bombarded Dunkirk has been destroyed. It was located by a French airman who descended within 500 feet of the concrete casemates near Dixmude under which the guns were hidden and took photographs which enabled him to fix with absolute precision, the positon of the battery. With the help of this information 2,000 shells were dropped on the casemates.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY SHOWING SIGNS OF FATIGUE.

RUSSIAN DIVISION ESCAPES CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 9.

While the German and Austrian communiqués continue to claim great victories, Russian Headquarters report obstinate fighting on May 7th between the Vistula and Carpathians.

The enemy's attacks were mostly frontal and were unsuccessful. The enemy, who suffered enormous losses, were showing signs of fatigue, while our counter-attacks were more frequent.

A Russian division under General Korniloff during the retreat towards Dukla became surrounded, but cut its way through by splendid fighting.

BOMBARDMENT OF LIBAU

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, May 9.

The Russian communiqué does not mention the capture of Libau, which the Germans have claimed, but says that a Germans squadron bombarded the town and that a German destroyer was sunk by a mine.

GERMANS OCCUPY LIBAU.

ENEMY EVACUATES JANISZKI.

PETROGRAD, May 10.

An official statement says:—We advanced south-west of Mitau and forced the enemy hurriedly to evacuate the strong position of Janiszki, abandoning great booty.

The enemy, supported by the fleet, on Saturday evening occupied Libau after a fight with the small Russian territorial detachment.

We repulsed the Germans north of the Narew, near Wach.

The enemy's attacks in West Gálicia have become less frequent. We repulsed attacks in th Carpathians in the direction of Mesolabdrez and on the left bank of the Upper Lomnitza.

TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK.

ATHENS, May 9.

The Russians have sunk six Turkish transports outside the Bosphorus also two in the Sea of Marmora by unknown means.

Part of the Turkish Army in Adrianople has gone to Midia.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS

WOLFF'S DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The reports of German "victory" in the Carpathians circulated in Berlin were so exaggerated that Wolff's Bureau has protested against their being attributed to it.

GERMAN TERRORISM.

FUNDS OF BELGIAN RED CROSS TO BE SEIZED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Havre says that von Bessing has passed a decree dispossessing the Belgian Red Cross of it powers and seizing the funds amounting to 200,000 francs.

Representations have been made to the International Red Cross Bureau, Geneva, one of whose objects is the protection of Red Cross against abuses by the occupying Power.

MILITARY DECORATIONS.

LONDON, May 10.

The "London Gazette", announces the award of ten Distinguished Service Orders and eight Military Crosses.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

JAPAN'S FINAL NOTE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 9.

The Japanese Embassy informs Reuter that China has accepted Japan's final Note.

PEKING, May 10.

China accepted the Japanese ultimatum at one o'clock yesterday morning.

BRITISH DESTROYER STRIKES A MINE.

CREW TAKEN PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 8.

The Admiralty announces that the destroyer Maori, operating off the Belgian coast yesterday, struck a mine and the crew took to boats when the ship was sinking.

The destroyer Crusader lowered boats to assist and pick them up, but the enemy opened fire with shore batteries and the Crusader after ninety minutes was forced to leave the boats and retire.

It is reported from German sources that the crew of the Maori and boats crews of the Crusader, total of seven officers and 88 men, are prisoners and have been taken to Zeebrugge.

The Maori belonged to the "F" class of destroyers and was completed in 1909. She had a displacement of 1,035 tons; carried two four inch guns, and two torpedo tubes.

The Crusader belongs to the same class as the Maori and is practically a sister ship, with ten tons more displacement.

ZEPPELIN RAID.

BOMBS ON WESTCLIFF.

LONDON, May 10.

Two Zeppelins dropped fifteen bombs on Westcliff in early morning.

SUBMARINE V ZEPPELIN.

AIRSHIP DAMAGED.

LONDON, May 9.

With reference to the allegation that a Zeppelin had sunk a British submarine, the Admiralty states that the latter returned uninjured and reported that she had damaged and driven off the Zeppelin.

TWO HOURS' CHASE.

HOW A RANGOON STEAMER ESCAPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 10.

There arrived from Liverpool last evening the Patrik Henderson liner Burma which reports an unusual incident on the voyage out.

When about thirty miles west of Sicily Islands at 9-30 p.m. a lookout discovered two lights on the port bow which showed it was a submarine. Full steam ahead was ordered after the helm was put hard aport. For nearly two hours the submarine kept up the chase. The Burma continued to gain and the submarine gave up the chase shortly before midnight.

ORDEAL OF 40TH PATHANS.

LOSS OF GALLANT OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

An "eye-witness" recently paid a tribute to the gallantry of a battalion of Pathans, one of whose British officer was hit four times before he died.

Mr. Arnold White in a letter to "The Times" connects this with the 40th Pathans who in a night attack over open ground lost Captain Dalmahoy wounded six times. Captain Christopher fell in the same brave way. Major Perkins got a bullet through the brain but may recover. Only one Captain and three subalterns remain with the regiment. The men were in fine spirit after the ordeal.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRINING FOR EUROPEANS.

PLEA FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The European Association have addressed a letter to the Government of India with regard to the proposal for compulsory military training for Europeans in India.

It states that eight out of its eleven branches strongly approve of the compulsory system, two desire volunteers improved without compulsion and one considers the present time inopportune for raising the question.

The Association therefore urge the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the whole question.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

POSSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT.

"AT A COST OF 10,000 COTTAGES A DAY."

"The war will soon be costing £2,000,000 a day, but no one now stops to remind us that this is the cost of 10,000 cottages, not per annum, but per diem."

"Shall a nation learning in bitter necessity to organise itself for war be content to go back to a peace time of disorganisation and disharmony?" asks Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., in the "New Statesman."

"The answers to these questions will be written in history, and upon their nature will depend, fully as much as upon the character of the issue of the present actual fighting, the destiny of Britain and of her Empire."

Mr. Money points out that the war may cost us one thousand millions or more, but that sum only represents the amount we invested overseas in five years. What possibilities of social investment those figures suggest!

WE HAVE HAD THE POWER.

"When the war is over we shall have proof of one thing at least," adds Mr. Chiozza Money: "that we have for some time had the power, if we had cared to use it, to make a revolution in the social and industrial life of the United Kingdom—a revolution which in the course of not many years would have saved annually far more lives than we are likely to lose in the present war. It is rather a melancholy reflection that it should need such a war as this to remind us in so important a connection that you never know what you can do until you try.

PARLIAMENT AND SOCIAL REFORM.

"When the Parliament of a great nation discusses social problems, the mere mention of a few millions is often enough to bring argument to a standstill. The House of Commons perceptibly winces at the mention of £10,000,000 or even £5,000,000 in time of peace, and any average member of the party which is Out can usually raise cries of 'Shame' from an average political meeting by denouncing the party that is In for spending a few millions more than was at one time spent by the party which is Out.

"One of the favourite arguments against the rebuilding of the British Navy to meet the German Naval Law was that a Dreadnought costing £2,000,000 was the price of 10,000 beautiful cottages.

"The war will soon be costing £2,000,000 a day, but no one now stops to remind us that this is the cost of 10,000 cottages, not per annum, but per diem.

OUR UNSOCIAL DEATHS.

"During the first six months of the war we lost about 10,000 soldiers by death, either killed in action or died of wounds and disease in France and Belgium," adds Mr. Money. "In that same six months we lost by the ordinary imperfections of our society fully 100,000 lives, this estimate being arrived at by comparing the death-rate of the United Kingdom as a whole with the death-rates of well-to-do districts where poor people are present in small proportions. War on the big scale is a thing of occasion; peace and the horrors of peace are with us nearly always."

OUR LACK OF IMAGINATION.

"Whatever may be said as to our shortcomings in realising the present situation, there can be no question that war is better realised than the conditions of peace. Lack of imagination is our chief difficulty in all matters of reform.

"We are spending £1,000,000,000 on the war because we needs must do it.

"If we had been asked to put up a similar sum within a similar period:

"To give us a national power system,

"To establish and co-ordinate a national transport system by land and water,

"To establish new industries and

"To regenerate old one's and

"To eradicate every slum in the country.

"We should have been laughed at for our pains. I wonder if the war will teach us anything in that direction.

EXPENDITURE AFTER THE WAR.

"Sometimes I fear that the war will take effect, not in proving to us the possibilities of national investment, but in stinting national and municipal expenditure upon desirable objects. If the country could be persuaded to find for the purposes of national capital a sum not larger than 50 per cent. of what it is finding to fight Germany, we should not only recover quickly from the effects of war, but have vastly improved our position as the result of the war within a decade.

"If, however, the war is followed by a phase of parsimony masquerading as 'economy,' we shall show that one of the main lessons of the war has been wasted upon us. The problems of redrafting returned soldiers into work, and of turning back the tide of industry from war to peace will need to be dealt with upon the same large and generous scale which necessity is compelling us to apply to the great struggle in which we are engaged.

"Shall we have learned to apply a big scale to a big operation, or shall we return to the pettifogging methods which have prevented the proper development of scientific achievements?" asks Mr. Money.

Mr. C. K. Hobson, in a new book, "The Export of Capital" Constable. 7s. 6d. net), shows that during the six years 1906-1911 we invested overseas the enormous total of £828,000,000, but this long-continued average of two and a half millions sterling a week of new investments has now temporarily ceased by Government order.

Reviewing this book, the "New Statesman" points out that these figures seem to prove that "we are as a nation so far paying the cost of the war out of income," and its comments confirm the arguments already quoted from Mr. Chiozza Money.

WHAT OUR SAVINGS DO.

"We are employing, in keeping the fleets and armies going, the savings that we should otherwise have put into new productive enterprises," says the "Statesman"; "we are suspending most of the works and building and other improvements that we have always on hand; and the whole nation is making personal economies, voluntary as well as enforced, in the aggregate colossal in their amount, in every branch of consumption. These three resources, by the magic of economic adjustment, are it seems, nearly, if not quite, sufficient to feed the farflung khaki line from Nieuport to Bussarah and furnish the millions of pounds' worth of shells that are now exploding over the Hellespont."

All of which seems to show what we could do if we would do in the way of social reform—so tremendous are our margins. And when the war is gloriously over, shall we not be further tested by our answer to this question?

"We have heard the call from Central Europe, shall we be deaf to it when it sounds from our own hamlets or back streets, from packed factories and lonely hillside byres."

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SUPPLEMENTAL DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 8th:—

The Cunard Liner Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine 15 miles off the Irish Coast and sank in fifteen or twenty minutes. As far as at present known 665 survivors landed and a few more may be landed by fishing boats.

The Cunard office says there were 2,160 passengers and crew. Of the passengers 960 were British, 188 American and the remainder various. The vessel had very little cargo being built almost entirely for passengers.

Mr. Thomas, member of Parliament, a passenger, says that the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning. The weather was beautifully fine and the sea very smooth when this most dastardly outrage was committed. The Captain went down with the ship but was rescued three hours afterwards and kept afloat by a life belt.

A Russian communiqué says that between the Vistula and the Carpathians the fighting continues with the same desperation and has assumed the character of a great battle. The arrival of several German army corps has been revealed. The Germans assert that they are advancing on the right bank of the Wisloka towards Wislok and the Russians say that towards Mezo Labored they repulsed with bayonet six vigorous attacks.

A "Novoe Vremya" critic says that the haste displayed by the Germans is due to the desire to divert the Russians from Turkey and that it is unnecessary to exaggerate the Russian retirement from the first to the second fortified line.

The Russians in the Baltic provinces continue to press the enemy closely. In North Poland the Russians continue to develop the recent success. Nothing important is reported from the western front. All advices from Italy show that her intervention is imminent.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL MARRIAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Greaves disposed of an interesting application arising out of a suit brought by Henry McKinon against Winifred Grace in which the husband wanted to have his marriage with his wife declared null and void.

The present application was made by the wife asking for security for costs against the husband.

It was stated on behalf of the wife that the husband brought this suit to declare the marriage invalid on the ground that when the marriage took place she had divorced her first husband and a decree absolute had not been made for six months before the date of the marriage. Her case was that he promised to join her in Edinburgh and marry her but instead of doing that he had brought this suit. Counsel said that the wife had no means of her own and her husband's income was Rs. 200 a month. The husband in his affidavit stated that his income was Rs. 175 a month and his wife made more money than he did. The husband also alleged misconduct against the wife.

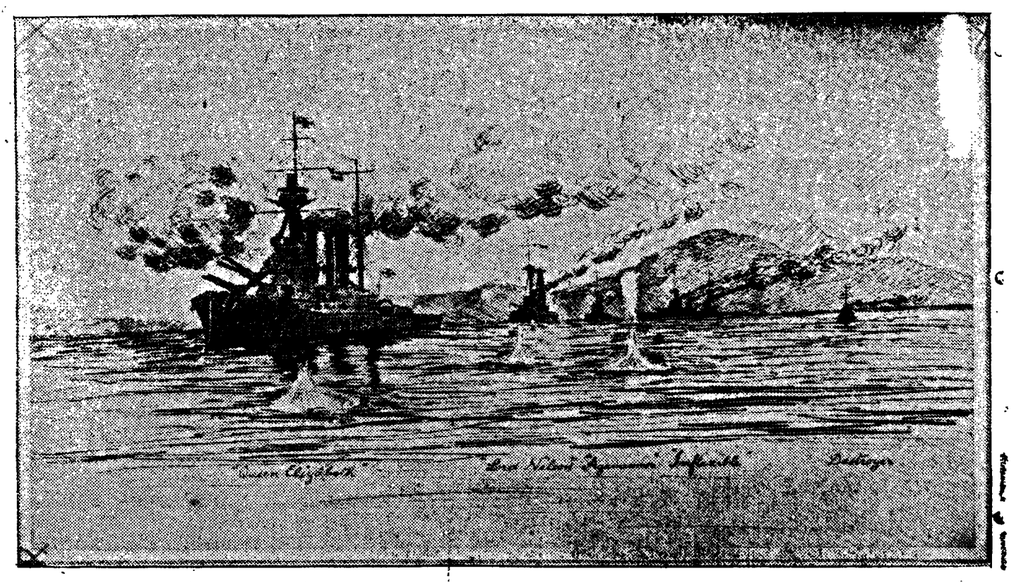
Counsel for the husband submitted that this application for costs was to defend a case which on her own statement was indefensible. But his client was willing to pay Rs. 200 to the respondent's solicitors. His Lordship accordingly directed the husband to pay to the solicitors Rs. 200 within a week.

KHAKI AND PSYCHOLOGY.

The psychological effect of wearing khaki is already making itself felt among the Liverpool dockers. There are already over 3,000 candidates.

"For years attention has been called to the peculiarly unsatisfactory and demoralising position of the casual dock labourer. Now at one blow he is to be given the status, the pay, and the security of a public servant," says the "New Statesman." "The form of organisation is obviously exceptional and temporary, devised to meet exceptional and temporary circumstances, but if the experiment is successful it will have proved that organisation is possible, and that the great problem of casual labour, the most fertile perhaps of all sources of poverty and social degradation, is quite capable of solution."

ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The beginning of the general attack on the Narrows on March 18: The long-range bombardment by the Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Agamemnon, and Inflexible.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Burt, York and Lancasters.
Lieut.-Col. A. D. Geddes, East Kents.
Lieut.-Col. E. W. Stephenson, Middlesex.
Major P. Large, Middlesex.
Capt. C. Dumsday, Middlesex.
Capt. J. Pound, Shropshires.
Capt. K. McB. Ronald, Staff.
Capt. H. Tarrant, Highland Light.
Lieut. E. H. Buttanshaw, East Kents.
Lieut. A. A. Fowler, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Fergusson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. Harvey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. P. E. Kelly, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. Biddle-Cope, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. D. Grant, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. D. Grose-Hodge, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Laing, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Lloyd, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. F. N. Parker, Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. Pritchard, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. K. Trotter, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. O. L. Hawkins, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. P. Wills, Cornwalls.

CASUALTIES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. R. Booth, Dublins.
Major T. H. Frankland, Flying Corps.
Major C. H. Jarrett, Munsters.
Major C. D. Vaughan, Border Regiment.
Capt. D. V. Anderson, Dublins.
Capt. C. T. Grimshaw, Dublins.
Capt. C. Antrobus, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. E. Marrow, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. A. C. Addison, Hampshires.
Capt. J. Costeker, Warwicks.
Capt. R. Palmer, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. R. Bernard, Dublins.
Lieut. G. M. Dunlop, Dublins.
Capt. de Lusignan, Dublins.
Lieut. W. Cheatle, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. D. A. James, Border Regiment.
Lieut. A. R. Macleod, Artillery.
Lieut. J. C. McMurdo, Essex.
Lieut. H. C. Smith, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Andrews, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. R. Corbet, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Miller, Scottish Borderers.
Rev. Finn.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Col. A. Koe, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. A. S. Cooper, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. P. N. Sanderson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Bartholomew, Border Regiment.

"THE SLEEPLESS SENTINEL."

(From "The New York World.")

President Wilson has refused to see callers since the disaster, and has not even seen Mr. Bryan, who has issued a message to the nation saying, "Don't rock the boat."—Reuter's Telegram.

POONA CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 10.

At the fifth sitting of the Political Conference this morning there was again a large gathering present.

Two resolutions relating to local self-government were discussed and adopted.

The first dealt with the recent provision contained in section 186A of the Bombay Municipal Act, No. 8 of 1914, and the Conference expressed its opinion that the provision was injurious to the growth and independence of local self-government and prayed for its repeal.

Mr. V. I. Pandit, of Surat, who moved the resolution said that the provision in the Act related to the appointment of municipal commissioners. Mr. Pandit stated that the appointment of commissioners would deprive members of municipalities of any executive powers they might have had. They would only have deliberative and contemplative work for which they required no training. It was for purposes of organisation and administrative work that Indians required training and it was just on municipal boards that they had that training ground. He alluded to the reply given on behalf of Government to the Hon. Mr. Upasani that no appointment of commissioner would be made unless a strong case of maladministration was shown. He instanced the case of the Surat Municipality where the assurance of Government was not observed.

The second resolution related to the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government which in the opinion of the Conference was disappointing and that it did not deal with the question in the spirit of liberal statesmanship and had done injustice to the capacity for self-government hitherto displayed by the people and did not properly appreciate the true causes which had arrested further progress.

This resolution was moved by Mr. B. G. Tilak, a pleader from Barsi. In the course of his speech the mover dealt with the Government resolution and observed that if the Government of India really wished that a true sense of citizenship was to be inculcated amongst the people then local bodies should be placed on a broader basis of elective principle and they should be given a free hand in administration and control over finance and there ought to be less interference from Government. The speaker said that the causes which had tended to impede the progress of local self-government were not properly dealt with in the Government resolution and those enumerated therein were not the real causes. The speaker said that the true cause for the retardation of progress was that Indians were not trusted and he said that if they were given a free hand in municipal affairs then it would be seen how they did credit to the trust reposed on them.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

Lengthy speeches were then made in Marathi detailing the hardships of Indian labourers in the Colonies when the resolution on indentured labour was under discussion.

The resolution urged on the local government to represent to the Government of India the necessity of putting down the practice of supply in and out of India of labour under a system of statutory form in any shape or form as the system virtually continues slavery under a legal cover and entails terrible suffering and misery and leads to the debasement of human nature.

The next resolution was to the effect that the powers of the local Government in disqualifying any person for election to the Legislative Council should be restricted by definite rules and that in every case of disqualification full reasons should be given.

Mr. R. M. Sane, of Barsi, moved the resolution and referred to the disqualification of Mr. Kelkar and said that he was condemned unheard. The Government blundered in that and the late Mr. Gokhale wrote to the press criticising the action of the Government. The speaker said that it was not the question of a person but a principle that was at stake.

THE CONFERENCE PROPAGANDA.

It was also resolved to appoint a paid agency for one year as an experimental measure for promoting the work of the Conference throughout the year. The mover of the resolution to this effect referred to the success of the present session of the Conference which had been, he said, attended by more than six hundred delegates and a large number of visitors. He also said that the idea of having a paid agency was suggested at the first Congress by Mr. Bonnerjee and very lately well-known leaders of the Congress had urged the same suggestion. They were glad that the Conference was giving effect to the suggestion.

A number of resolutions were moved from the chair. One of them appointed a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Belvi and Messrs. Joseph Baptista and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to take necessary steps to bring about a united Congress.

Resolutions protesting against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the U. P. Council proposal and praying for a Governor in Council for the province, urging on Government the formation of district advisory boards and separation of the executive and judicial functions and urging the people to take up the question of education suited to the requirements of the country on national lines and under national control, were put from the chair and passed.

The President also put a resolution which urged on the Government to further reform the Legislative Council by providing for an elective majority at an early date and to show greater sympathy and consideration to the members.

The land revenue policy of Government was the subject of another resolution from the chair as well as a resolution praying Government to remove the bar placed on the eligibility of Mr. N. C. Kelkar for election to the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Baptista said he had not the slightest doubt that Government would remove the bar when Mr. Kelkar would stand for election next time.

At the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Belvi it was resolved to hold the next year's Conference at Belgaum.

Speeches were made among others by Messrs. Tilak and Kelkar expressing thanks to the various people who had rendered services to make the session of the Conference a success.

Mr. Baptista in acknowledging the vote of thanks which was passed, thanked every one for the generous treatment that had been accorded to him and said that the Conference was a success and the earnestness and enthusiasm that attended it, must have its effect.

The session then terminated.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS

RESPONSIBILITY OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES.

The Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman) and Dr. A. D. Mody, disposed of a case in which Sergeant Klein charged Deoba Chimanji, a Municipal "muccadam," with permitting his bullocks to be overloaded, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The case was a sequel to the fatal accident in which a water cart drawn by these bullocks ran down a slope into a Parsi girl and killed her about two months ago. The driver of the cart was fined Rs. 20, and subsequently the present prosecution was launched against the "muccadam."

The Magistrates disposing of the case said the accused was charged with having permitted a pair of bullocks to be employed in drawing a cart filled with water for which they were unfit to be employed and by which the death of a Parsi girl was caused. The accused had pleaded not guilty but had produced no witnesses. It was clear that the animals were weak both in relation to the nature of the work required of them as also in health and appearance. Hence they were unfit for the work of drawing the cart filled with water, by reason of weakness. The accused in his statement had said that the bullocks were his. It might, therefore be said, the Magistrates observed, that they were in his possession and under his control and he could have prevented the animals being employed in a kind of work for which they were unfit. He having failed to do so came under the section and was convicted. It might be said that the accused relied upon the Municipal officers to decide for what work the animals were to be used. This circumstance did not relieve the accused of his responsibility but it extenuated to some extent the gravity of his offence. The Court was of opinion that under such circumstances the municipal officers, who so employed the animals, ought to be proceeded against to bring home to their mind their responsibility in respect of such employment. Taking everything into consideration the Court fined the accused Rs. 30.

FUTURE OF PARTIES.

Mr. F. A. Newdegate, Conservative M. P. for the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire, speaking in Birmingham, on April 12 said that he could not help thinking that the political parties might not be quite the same after the war as they were before, and that there would be much more sympathy with the Labour party, not the Independent Labour party, but the true representatives of the working classes, who, according to their light, were doing the best they could for themselves and their families, and who had proved themselves inspired by true patriotism. In the future there would probably be more sympathy with those people than with some theorists who were supposed to support the Liberal party, and were already thinking how they could make it easier for Germany when the war was over to retain her position, absolutely forgetful that if Germany were successful she would grind us down from our place amongst the nations.

EUGENICS AND THE WAR

PATRIOTISM OF MARRIAGE.

GALTON LECTURE BY PROFESSOR THOMSON.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson of Aberdeen University devoted his Galton Lecture to the problems of Eugenics and the War in which he dealt with some of the important issues, arising out of the fact that "the best of our sons on the battlefield will not all come home."

In the course of his lecture the Professor said:—

"What Darwin said of even ancient times is true to-day: "The bravest men, who were always willing to come to the front in war, and who freely risk their lives for others, would on an average perish in larger numbers than other men.'

THEY WILL NOT ALL COME HOME.

"In the making of our armies there is a process of discriminate selection which works in the wrong way from the eugenic point of view. The call of their country attracts a larger proportion of the more chivalrous, the more virile, the more courageous. In the patriotic response not only in this country, but throughout the Empire we are proud to recognise a multitude of men of a character that is precious. We have to face the fact, of which we are socially proud, that Britain is sending to the battlefields large numbers of the best of her sons, whose early death would mean an impoverishment of the race. They will not all come home. Already one knows of many irreparable losses in fine families.

ALMOST EVERY SECOND MAN BETWEEN 18 AND 45.

"When many brave unmarried soldiers are killed, we are justified in saying that the natural inheritance of the country is the poorer through the loss of many who should have enriched the next generation by more than their example But his might mean relatively little to the stock if the proportion of combatants to non-combatants was small. It is far otherwise in the present instance. It is said that there are in Britain about 6,250,000 men between 18 and 45, 13.8 of the total population; if we have, as may be necessary, an army of three millions, that would mean almost every second man between 18 and 45. Even if it were every second man by lot, the thinning might mean only a terrible mortality, but if the fitter join the army in large numbers and are thinned in larger proportions, war must be regarded as a dysgenic eliminator.

MARRYING FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.

"If the war is sifting out from the possible parent-stock of the future a larger proportion of those who are relatively more fit from an evolutionary or eugenic point of view, what is possible in the way of counteraction?

"Among the revaluations after the war may we not expect some change of public sentiment in regard to eugenic ideals, some more marked disapproval of selfish forms of celibacy, some more cordial encouragement of those desirable people who marry chivalrously while it is still Springtime with them, without waiting till the bridegroom has secured twice the income his father had? There is patriotism in dying for our country; there is a conceivable patriotism in marrying for her and in bearing children for her.

BIRTH-RATE AND GETTING ON.

"It is to be hoped that one of the results of the terrible struggle in which we are engaged will be to direct more serious and widespread attention to the falling birth-rate and the risks involved. We must insist on a discovery of the facts and causes of the decline in the British birth-rate, and on a full discussion of the possibilities of checking the decline differentially. There is need for more plasticity in the ideal of 'getting on,' but it can hardly be regarded as a bad sign that there appears to be continual increase in the number of parents of good type who keep their families small because they do not wish their children—especially the girls—to run the risk of thwarted and unhappy lives.

"These risks have to be lessened, and that without making slackness feasible. In another connection we are all agreed that the lowering of the still far too high death-rate among healthy infants must continue.

"If the wastage of war is brought vividly home to us by dramatic tragedies and irreparable losses, it may be that we shall be led as a nation to consider with increased seriousness and discernment other forms of vital wastage to which we tend to become blunted by familiarity. It should be interesting to inquire whether some of these, such as tuberculosis and alcoholism are not, in part, at least, dysgenic in their sifting.

PRUNE COMFORTS BEFORE PINCHING SOULS.

"Galton hoped that in course of time eugenic principles would come to be dominant motives in the nation, but this is still far off. It is our duty therefore to scan with careful criticism all practical proposals that may be hurriedly projected to meet the crises of war strain. One instance may suffice. Unless the worst come to the worst, the nation should not consent to put children at the disposal of the farmer, for the effect of this would be to decrease the already too much restricted freedom of the child, and to depress still further the position of the agricultural labourer, for the needed improvement of which something would probably have been done ere now, had there not been war. Another danger, which may be mentioned, is that of permitting an interference with the liberty and dignity of women, which would not be tolerated in the case of men.

"As eugenists we must resist in ourselves, and in all our organisations, the natural desire to economise in noble luxuries—in pictures and music, books and lectures, theatres and higher education. By all means let our criticism of consumption be intensified, but let it be enlightened. Let us prune our comforts before we pinch our souls. For apart from ourselves, who may be past praying for, economising on the nobler luxuries means hardship and celibacy to those finer spirits who are the salt of the earth, whose virtue all must wish to see conserved in the natural inheritance of the race.

"For the undeniable privilege of being part of civilised Europe, and for the undeniable distinction of having been willing—on this occasion—to do the right thing at all costs, we shall have a long price to pay, and we shall be paying it long after the personal and ethical thrill has passed. Perhaps the deadliest part of the paying-up will be the shelving of eugenic endeavours and our connivance thereat."

ENRICHING OUR SOCIAL HERITAGE.

"The social organisations and institutions in whose life we share, the traditions of honour, veracity and justice, the treasures of literature and art, which ever beckon us to follow after valour and understanding—these and much more form our social heritage, to be wrought for and fought for as keenly as the embodied health of the race. We cannot end without expressing the hope than even if the natural inheritance of our race must suffer impoverishment through the tragic sifting of this most terrible war, we shall win through in the end with our social heritage enriched."

LORD ROSEBERY ON PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEW OF BANTAMS

The Earl of Rosebery has been specially identifying himself with recruiting for the Lothian Regiment, the Royal Scots, and under his leadership there was formed a Rosebery Royal Scots Committee, who undertook a recruiting campaign on behalf of the regiment and also the raising of a special bantam battalion to bear his name. In connection with the first public parade of the battalion on April 15, the Committee entertained Lord Rosebery to luncheon in the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh.

Lord Rosebery said: There was at one time an idea that the War Office frowned to some extent on bantam battalions, but on my mentioning this to Lord Kitchener I received a reply which began, "If anyone says I am opposed to bantams he is a liar." (Loud laughter.) Anything more concise or expressive as a renunciation of a heresy I cannot conceive. (Laughter and cheers.) We have had all the arguments over and over again—at least I am afraid I have used them often—as to the fact that a bantam or a person of moderate size is quite equal for all purposes of life to a giant. I am quite sure that our bantams when they go abroad will prove quite as good as so many Goliaths in the field. (Cheers.) When we think of all the parts of the world to which we are sending armies and ships we can well understand that the tax on our manhood is by no means yet exhausted. My belief is that the best recruiting agents are the men themselves who return from the war and tell of the horrors committed by their enemies, which is enough to make the blood of a nation run cold. (Hear, hear.)

CRUEL, TREACHEROUS, MENDACIOUS ENEMY.

There is another recruiting agency which I think we must not omit—the dastardly lies by which the enemy seek to advance their cause and by which they only enhance the determination of this country to pursue the war until it reaches a definite and wholly satisfactory conclusion. (Loud cheers.) The lies of the Prussian Press have become almost humorous. When you see it alleged as a crime which justifies a submarine without notice in sinking a merchant ship that the merchantman might attempt to defend himself you surely arrive at the acme of absurdity. The international laws of war as interpreted by Prussia are these: that a submarine is to be allowed to work its will on all peaceful and unoffending vessels. If they raise an arm in their defence they are at once to be put out of the category of inoffensive ships. Take another instance. The other day the German submarine the U 29 was sunk. I think it was U 2, but one gets puzzled with the alphabet and the numerals. As there was no announcement made by the Admiralty here the hypothesis was at once raised by the German as absolute truth that the U 29 must have been employed in the peaceful act of resuing life, and had been massacred, so to speak, while in the discharge of that philanthropic duty. Good God! the idea of attempting to persuade any human being on God's earth that a German submarine was ever occupied for a moment in rescuing life would surely be the acme of absurdity. That is the enemy we have to fight, cruel, treacherous, mendacious. Clearly it is incompatible with civilisation that it should continue to exist in its present form. (Hear, hear.) The issue is whether the existence of Prussian militarism is or is not consistent with civilisation. We know it is not, both in its doctrines and in its practice and my one hope of the Rosebery bantam battalion is that in this gigantic war it will bear its part in fighting this iniquitous Power in a way worthy of the Lothians and of Scotland. (Hear, hear.)

Later in the afternoon the Rosebery Battalion marched through the city, and Lord Rosebery took the salute at the Royal Scottish Academy, Princes-street.

MILITARY CELEBRATION OF GREEK NATIONAL FETE.

Photo by "Central News."

The King of Greece, who is Queen Alexandra's nephew, accompanied by the Royal Family, walking from the Palace to attend the solemn "Te Deum" service in honour of the National Fete.

LAND OF ADVENTURE.

EXPLORING THE UNKNOWN IN NORTH AUSTRALIA.

"The war," said the Australian Minister controlling the Northern Territory, "may be the Northern Territory's chance. It may be its doom—for another generation, at least. Should there be a rush of adventurous spirits from Europe, Darwin and the great country behind it will get their share. Should poverty force men to the new tinfields of Maranboy and beyond, in quest of metals, settlement will follow in their trial. But there is no part of Australia more raw, or more costly to develop, than the north, and the depletion of the Government Treasuries may keep the clock still for 20 years.

"One enterprise, however, will go on, whatever happens in Europe. Mr. Mahon (the Minister of External Affairs) has 250 men engaged pushing the railway south from Pine Creek to the Katherine River, and a big London firm of meat importers have tradesmen building the refrigerating works and a ship acting as a temporary cool store. The men hear little or nothing of the war; but they go steadily on, doing the spade work in the new country of the future. It is a vast new world, in which for a time the problems of the old can be ignored.

"While the Empire is pouring out its strength in old Europe, to protect its heart an expedition is just starting forth on camels in the new Northern Territory to form the white man's first impressions of 35,000 square miles of unexplored land to the west of the overland telegraph line. The expedition is to be led by Mr. C. E. Day, Government Surveyor, who is taking this way of spending his furlough. The romance of the British Empire will never end."

HUSBAND CENSURED.

WIFE'S SUICIDE AFTER ALLEGATIONS

Suicide while of unsound mind brought about by the accusation and treatment of her husband was the verdict returned at the inquest at Acton during mail week on the death of the wife of George Mark Prevost, of the Sub-Post Office, The Vale, Acton. The woman threw herself into the yard from a window at the top of the house.

The husband stated that they had been married twenty-five years and had been on good terms until about four weeks ago, when he found out that she had been carrying on an intrigue with a relative of witness's almost as many years as she had been married. He was nearly distracted. He bullied her and smacked her with his open hand.

Edith Prevost, a daughter, said she heard a bump and found her mother lying dead in the yard.

Mrs. Chandler, sister of the dead woman, said she saw her three weeks ago. She was broken-hearted. She said her husband had accused her of misconduct, but there was no truth in it.

In returning their verdict the jury said the husband should receive the severest censure possible. The coroner told the husband that he was morally responsible for his wife's death. He had no right to have smacked her—to have taken the law into his own hands. If he had a conscience the memory of what had happened should be a punishment to him.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet.
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PROTECTION AGAINST SUBMARINES.

A REMARKABLE NEW INVENTION.

A remarkable new invention which will enable battleships to keep out of the way of submarines, has been invented by Professor R. A. Fessenden, of the Submarine Signal Co., of Boston, Mass. U. S. A. It provides a ship with "ears," or steel diaphragms or oscillators, which will hear wireless messages and warnings sent beneath the water—so that the screw of a submarine may be heard while miles away.

By means of these oscillators, or ears, a ship's commander could give orders to his submarines, and it is possible even for submarines and other ships to talk with each other by means of this submarine wireless telephony. There will be a distance indicator with a dial graduated in thousands of yards, and an officer will read off these distance indications just as he notes the points of the compass. Besides this, a battleship will get precise information from the friendly submarine, by talking with her in code, by asking questions as to her speed, direction, distance below the surface.

From all of this it is plain that a battleship which can thus control the movements of submerged submarines has an enormous advantage over the ships of an enemy. A single cruiser, aided by half a dozen deadly craft, steaming far below the surface and able to manoeuvre safely on the lower levels, at the bidding of the mother ship might easily wipe out a whole squadron of Dreadnoughts unprotected against this new danger. With oscillators abroad, a battleship becomes an eye to see, a brain to guide, while the submarines, moving, sightless, through the deep, black waters, are arms that strike and destroy unerringly according to orders from above.

SAFETY FOR BATTLESHIPS.

"Your invention increases the terrors of the submarine?" said an interviewer to the professor. "It leaves the Dreadnought practically helpless?"

The professor shook his head. That is true for Dreadnoughts not equipped with oscillators, but for others that are able to listen with electrical ears, the submarine becomes far less formidable. The osciallator makes it possible for a ship's officer to hear the propeller movements of an enemy's submarine while it is miles away. With our existing apparatus we can detect such propeller sounds at a distance of two miles, and we have a sound-amplifying device that will extend this distance to five miles or more.

We have already put oscillators on several American battleships, on the Wyoming, the Delaware, the Utah, the Florida, and on four of the U. S. submarines, the D1 and D2, the K1 and K2; and we are now installing them on battleships of a great foreign power.

This Fessenden oscillator is a submarine sounding apparatus that sends its signals through the water, not through the air, one result being that these signals travel more swiftly than they would through the air, since sound moves through water at the rate of 4,400 feet a second, while through the air it moves at the rate of only 1,100 feet a second. All seafaring men know the untrustworthiness of sound warnings sent through the air from steam whistles, or steam sirens.

It was in trying to extend the usefulness of submarine bells, especially in connection with ships, that Professor Fessenden evolved his present electric oscillator, and solved the whole problem of protecting vessels from collisions at sea.

His system of submarine signalling is really a kind of water wireless, destined, perhaps, to as important a development as aerial wireless.

AMUSING STORIES IN CONSPIRACY CASE.

LADY PLAINTIFF WHOM THE JUDGE CANNOT SILENCE.

"FRIENDLY BITES."

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a Special Jury, amusing evidence was given on Aril 13, during the hearing of the action in which Miss Victoria Poulton, of Langham-mansions, W., claimed damages from Lady Susan Augusta Milman, Miss Violet Milman, Miss Rosalind Milman, the Rev. Richard Swann-Mason, and Mrs. Rita Swann-Mason, for alleged conspiracy to libel and slander her. Mr. Swann-Mason was chaplain in H.M.S. Ocean, which was sunk in the Dardanelles.

Miss Poulton, who conducted her own case, was represented by Mr. Barrington Ward. She complained of a letter said to have been written to her aunt, stating that her mind should be inquired into, and of a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Swann-Mason to a relieving officer, who had been sent to her flat.

Dr. Robert Percy Smith, Physician for Mental Diseases at St. Thomas's Hospital, said that Miss Poulton consulted him on January 2, 1911. She gave him a perfectly coherent story of her life, and he formed the opinion that she was quite sane.

THREE LETTERS A DAY.

When Miss Poulton again went into the witness-box, Mr. Ward begged her not to mention the name of any person irrelevant to the case, "so as not to weary my lord and gentlemen of the jury."

Miss Poulton said that at one time she was very fond of Miss Rosalind Milman (Rosie), and wrote her three letters a day. Rosie was never quite so kind after Rita (Mrs. Swann-Mason) opened a letter addressed to Rosie which plaintiff had carefully marked "Private." Rita showed the letter to Lady Milman, and Rosie then said there was a suggestion to get a doctor to sign a certificate to have plaintiff taken off to an asylum.

Miss Poulton asserted she had nver sent indecent postcards. She had never thrown Condy's fluid or corrosive fluid at Miss Rosie, but she added, "If one was very angry with a girl one might throw things at her head."

"A FRIENDLY PINCH."

Plaintiff also denied the allegation that she pinched Rosie whilst in a bus. When she used to see her in the old days she would give her a pinch. "Always a friendly pinch, my lord," added plaintiff.

Counsel then took plaintiff to the incident of her withdrawal of £1,000 in gold from the Bank of England, and his lordship observed that this episode was described in detail. What impressed him most was that the plaintiff gave £50 to a cabman.

Mr. Ward: It is sometimes, my lord, more fortunate to be a cabman than a counsel.

Miss Poulton: Mr. Barrington Ward, my lord, only took this case up at eight o'clock last night. I hope you will be as nice to him as you can. (Loud laughgter.) I think it very brave of him to take it up alone.

His Lordship: It is, indeed. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff said the statements made about her caused her friends to write extraordinary letters to her and to cross over to the other side of the road when they saw her. She had lost a small allowance from her aunt, had lost other hospitality, and had literally now not a friend in the world.

Counsel put in a letter from the Hon. Sydney Holland to Lady Milman, saying that Miss Poulton in the hospital made a poor return for all their kindness to her. The letter proceeded:—

There is never a "Thank you" for sisters or nurses. She orders them about as though they were so much dirt.

During her cross-examination, plaintiff, bursting into tears, exclaimed, "I am upset, my lord."

His Lordship: You should not bring actions if you are going to be upset.

A letter said to have been written by Miss Rosalind Milman to a lady was produced by Mr. Ward. It stated that the plaintiff, who was called "Queen," had said that a doctor tried to flirt with her. The doctor was directed by Mr. Hume Williams to take his seat at the front of the court, and Miss Poulton, in answer to counsel's question, persisted that the doctor tried to flirt with her.

After plaintiff had made a long statement, his lordship said quietly, amid great laughter, "What question do you suppose that is in answer to?"

KICKING AND BITING.

Mr. Williams: Did you lock Rosie in a room and then lie on the floor and kick and scream?—I did not scream.

His Lordship: Did you lie on the floor and kick? I am afraid so. I cannot tell you why. It is so uncomfortable. (Laughter.) I may have given her a little bite. I won't say I didn't, but it was quite friendly, my lord. (Laughter.)

Miss Poulton was proceeding with another long statement, when Mr. Williams appealed to his lordship to make her be quiet.

His Lordship: If you can stop her, Mr. Hume Williams, I shall be very much obliged to you. (Laughter.) I have tried repeatedly to stop her.

The hearing was adjourned.

You have been all over the world, Jack
What have you seen?
In most places, sonny I've seen

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RADIUM AND AGRICULTURE.

ERADICATION OF THE FUNGI.

Captain E. S. Phillips presided on April 14, at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, when Mr. T. Thorne Baker, A.M.I.E.E., read a paper on "The Industrial Uses of Radium." Apologising for "the somewhat scrappy and versatile character" of his short but suggestive contribution, the lecturer said his objects were, first, to induce, if possible, more enterprise among works' research chemists to test the availability of radium for their own industries, and, second, to point out that in a time of national emergency we had large stores of material, at present lying idle, which could be turned to enormous advantage for agricultural work. It was not too much to say that in the hitherto worthless residues of the radium factories we had one of the most valuable agricultural assets of the country, which, if utilised with discrimination, would give a great impetus to intensive farming. The ideal process of production for agricultural work was that known as the concentration process. The residues, after full extraction (on a commercial scale) of the radium, were subjected to a method of concentration by which about 90 per cent. of the inert material was discarded. Soluble radium salts in very small quantities completely killed soil organisms, while the use of too liberal a quantity of insoluble radio-active matter was almost fatal to plant life. The present price of pure radium bromide varied from £18 to 25 per milligramme, but when buying residnes or low-grade ones the price was far smaller and an average price of £5 per milligramme might be taken as a reasonable basis. Thus £5 would represent the cost of the radium in about 40 tons of soil, and that quantity spread over or worked into the ground to the depth of from three to five inches would obviously cover a very large area. The lecturer said he knew of one lump in this country, where 2,000 milligrammes in residues were lying idle; that would make 80,000 tons of soil permanently suitable for intensive cultivation, and they could imagine what even that would mean to a small country like England at a time when market gardeners were straining every nerve to increase their yields. Incidentally Mr. Baker mentioned that salts treated with radium were now being xtensively used, under the name of "Rabasa," for medical baths, and officers who had come back from the trenches suffering from acute rheumatism had been treated with highly satisfactory results. It was hoped that salt would to a large extent do away with the necessity for visiting German and Austrian bath resorts. Proceeding, the lecturer showed how radium had been used in the eradication of the fungi attacking sun-dried cod, an important Norwegian industry, and how it was able to take the place of the ferment rennet, and might therefore prove to "flappers and flirts, knuts and bloods."

PATRIOTISM OF THE FLIRT.

6 RECRUITS BROUGHT IN BY ONE GIRL.

Despite its intensely serious object the great London recruiting campaign is providing much that interests and not a little that amuses, says the "Daily News and Leader."

Thus the presence of numbers of girls at a meeting held at Finsbury square during mail week gave one of the speakers an opportunity to address some pointed remarks to "flappers and flirsts, knuts and bloods."

He asked the young men not to stay at home for the sake of their "flames," and told the girls not to hold their admirers back because they had been making plans for matrimonial bliss. The best start on a life of happiness, he said, was for the ladies to send their fiances to France and wait for them to claim them at the conclusion of the war. "That is the way "flappers" and 'knuts' can help their country," he added.

The speaker told the story of a girl who held up her hand at a recruiting rally, and announced that she had sent five young men to the front; and, at the end of the meeting she indicated a male companion and said "Here's the sixth." "Flirting of that kind is the right sort of patriotism" he concluded.

One man was so interested in speeches at a mid-day meeting at Tower-hill that, as he put it himself, he earned "the sack" by exceeding his dinner-hour. So he surrendered to the recruiting staff, and someone advanced him two-pence to enable him to 'phone to his employers that they would not see him again till he visited them in khaki.

LONDON BEHIND THE PROVINCES.

Speakers generally made the best use of their opportunity. Mr. J. Rowe Brokes, of Bristol, was one who put the position with direct application. "I have," he told an audience in the Guildhall Yard, "been on a long tour of the villages and small towns, and I do not think you young men of London are as much convinced of the seriousness of the war as are your brothers in the country. Yet when conviction does come I know that there will be no holding back any one of you whose conscience bids him go.

"The older men are convinced that Lord Kitchener has but to hold up his hand to have an enormous army of men from 40 to 55. Lord Kitchener wants you young men first. Just think it over."

Much interest has been taken by the Jewish community in the meeting which was to have been held at Shoreditch Town Hall. The Lord Chief Justice was to preside, and the speakers included Major General Sir Francis Lloyd (commanding London district), Major Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Sir Harry S. Samuel, M.P., and the Rev. Michael Adler (Jewish Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces).

A special invitation was extended to all Jewish young men to attend this demonstrating, during which a military band was to play patriotic airs. The Jewish Lads' Brigade and the Stepney Scouts were to act as guards of honour.

LORD CURZON ON THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE INTERESTS OF INDIA.

Lord Curzon, presiding at the Society of Arts on the night of April 15, when Mr. Perceval Landon delivered an address on Basra and Shatt-el-Arab, reviewed our relations with the Turks and Arabs and spoke of the voice India must have in the peace conference.

Lord Curzon said that the region described by Mr. Landon had become a minor theatre of the war. He said "minor theatre of war," but this section of the war line was of great importance to us and to India for more reasons than one.

In the first place we were fighting there our enemies the Turks. We were dealing what he hoped would be a useful blow against a people who plunged into war with us without the faintest provocation as a result of perfidious and nefarious intrigue, and whom we had constantly befriended for years, but with whom he hoped we should have no friendly truck for many a long day to come. Secondly we were carrying out traditional policy in the Gulf about which so much had been said. There was a new and interesting aspect of the situation in the creation of the great oil interest upon which millions of money had been spent with so much hope of success by our Government.

As an upshot of these proceedings it wou'd be our duty to create for these parts of the world a future that should be in consonance with their great and prosperous past, that should give a chance to the people of the country themselves, and incidentally should add to the security of one of the gateways to the Indian Empire.

The present war had afforded us the opportunity of placing our policy at the head of the Persian Gulf on a stable and a solid basis, which Mr. Landon had said he hoped would give us peace for at least a century. Mr. Landon spoke cautiously about the future. Mr. Landon was right and wise to adopt that tone, and he himself intended to emulate his example.

Though it was wise to speak with great caution at present about the future, there were certain propositions which might without risk be laid down. The first was this—that those regions could not be left to the inept and futile administration of the Turks. That region was no natural possession of the Turks. They were interlopers in the country. The inhabitants of that land were Arabs. The Turks were merely the governing and military caste in the towns. The part that had to be played by the Arabs in the future was a much more important question than the part to be played by the Turks. Hitherto we had had most friendly relations with the Arabs. It was rather a puzzle to him why at those earlier stages of the fighting the Arabs appeared to have sided with the Turks, and it certainly should be the object of our diplomacy to detach them from the side of the Turks and to resume those pleasant relations with them which had characterized our policy during the last 50 years.

We could not allow these areas to be the scene again of political intrigue which they had witnessed during the last 10 or 15 years, intrigues conducted by Powers admittedly hostile to ourselves. There must be an end once and for all of all German influence in this region. The Germans could not be allowed to have any part in the future development of Lower Mesopotamia.

Referring to the Baghdad Railway, Lord Curzon said he hoped that with such control as we might possess over it it might be directed to the furtherance of the interests of the country itself. For the moment what we had to do was to see that our troops should be reinforced by the Indian Government, and placed in a position where they could not only hold their own as they were now doing, but if necessity arose should be able to push forward their advance. Let them support the Indian Government and the Government at home in endeavouring to secure for these regions when the war was over a future that should on the one hand further our Imperial interests and render even safer than now the approaches to India, and, even more than that, should consider the interests of the population of the country in question.

A REMARKABLE DECISION.

"Major-General Gorgas, of the United States Army, has accepted a post at £10,000 a year under the auspices of the Rockefeller Commission, to stamp out typhus in Serbia. The Rockefeller Commission will engage a large and competent staff, and pay all expenses," says the "Daily Telegraph."

"The campaign is under the patronage of the American Red Cross. General Gorgas made a record in Cuba, Panama, and South Africa in 1913, where he worked for the British Government in stamping out infectious disease, and operations in Serbia will be on similar lines."

This decision is of the greatest importance, for so dire is the suffering from typhus in Serbia that it has been feared that its spread to other countries might even affect the war.

"That the coming summer and autumn must be looked forward to with grave anxiety, so far, at any rate, as the Continent of Europe is concerned, cannot be doubted," says the Medical Correspondent of the "Times." "We do not know what is in store for us. That the danger may spread to these shores is very possible; we do know that by vigorous measures just now we can mitigate the character and limit the extent of that danger."

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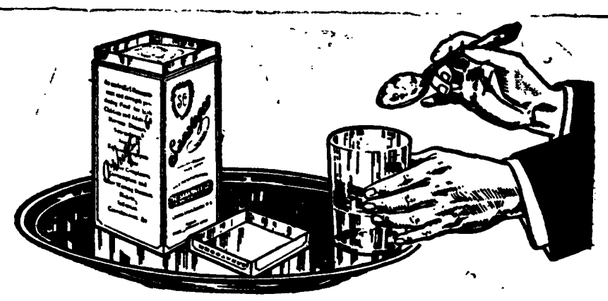

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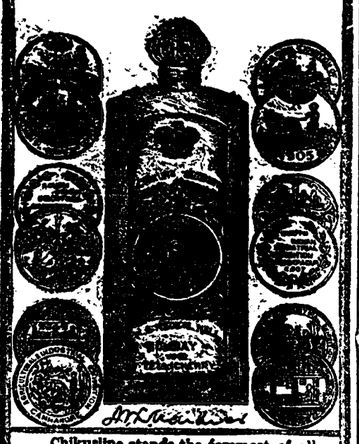

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DANTE AND WAR.

STRIKING TRIBUTE TO THE WARRIOR POET.

By kind permission of the Lord Mayor a meeting of the Dante Society was held at the Mansion House on April 15, when one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, Mr. Carl de Lafontaine, delivered a most interesting address upon "Dante and War." The gathering over which the Lord Mayor presided was in every sense a representative one, says the "Westminster Gazette," whilst amongst others who sent apologies for unavoidable absence were the Italian and French ambassadors, the Prime Minister, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. William Warren Vernon, the veteran Dante authority.

The Lord Mayor, in welcoming his guests, reminded them of the fact that the society was founded at the City of London College by Chevalier Ricci in 1881. Since that date its membership had totalled no less than 800 men and women, including some of the best literary figures in Great Britain and the Colonies. One hundred and fifty lectures had been delivered, of which thirty had been printed and published. Moreover, the society had been instrumental in collecting £4,500 for relief of distress in connexion with the terrible earthquake in Sicily; whilst to-day it possessed the finest Dante library in the kingdom.

THE POET'S UNBOUNDED PATRIOTISM.

The lecturer said that he had no intention of delivering a disquisition upon modern warfare, but to point out that the great Italian poet was a warrior in the truest sense of the word. Admittedly, it was difficult to arrive at actual facts, since nothing at all was left behind in the shape of an autobiography. Again, the Italy in which he lived was quite a different place to that of to-day, and Dante did not gain the glory from his contemporaries that he would have received from the modern world. But in his lifetime he saw provinces engaged in internecine strife just as in our day nations were warring against nations. Beyond all question, those conflicts left their impress upon the man. At the age of twenty-four he was just an ordinary mortal of amorous disposition, and possessed of a pretty talent for versification. But it would have been impossible for any of his contemporaries to have discerned the personality of an Italian "Milton" in their midst.

In all probability he took a personal part in the famous battle between the Florentines and the Aretines, when the former were victorious; whilst it was often claimed that the war-like verses in the "Inferno" were a living comment upon that event. His temperament, his desire for action, and his unbounded patriotism all pointed to the fact that at the call of the Martinella he took his place in the ranks of the Florentine cavaliers on that memorable May morning. In the account of the battle of Campaldino he described the grim and stern aspect of war, the extraordinary difference between the powers of good and the powers of evil, the force and the fury of the storm, the silence of the battlefield, the terrible plight of men dying without help or pity with the blessed name of "Mary" upon their lips, and the final victory of divine power over the impotency of the Devil. If ever poet touched the well-springs of humanity it was Dante; whilst there was nothing like that description of battle in the whole range of poetry. Dante was essentially a fiery patriot, never admitting for one instant that a man could run away from his duty to the State whilst he contended that in troublous times every citizen owed his services to the public good. To abstain was a disgrace, and to remain in repose a crime. His dream was centred upon the day which he never was destined to see—when Henry of Luxembourg was to be Emperor and Lord of all civil power in Rome and Pope Celestine supreme ruler of the consciences of men and all that was spiritual. That one ambition gilded his vision and inspired all his works. But both Pope and King failed and disappointed. The monarchy absolutely essential to the welfare of mankind was Universal Peace—that great gift which Christ gave to His disciples.

SIR SIDNEY LEE.

Sir Sidney Lee, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lafontaine, which was seconded and supported by Sir Thomas Crosby and Dr. Rosedale respectively, professed great faith in the efficacy of all literature. Dante (he said) was an example of the possibility of blending successfully literary ambitions with municipal aspirations. The poet took part in the defence of his country, and although he was proud of his descent from a warrior who died on the field of battle, nevertheless he valued law, justice, and humanity. He was the mystical bard of man's righteousness in dealing with his fellow-man. Cruelty and violence in war he strongly condemned. Attila, the Emperor of the Huns, he defined as "the scourge of the earth," and in one of his most powerful passages described the manner in which he was condemned to eternal punishment. (Attila, it will be remembered, was sentenced to be soaked in perpetuity in seething blood.)

Italy and England, concluded Sir Sidney, were united by many bonds of sympathy. That reciprocal feeling was increased by the immortal memories of Shakespeare and Dante. Seventy-five years ago Carlyle described the two great national bards as "the saints of poetry, canonised by the instinct of the world."

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THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

DANGERS OF OVEREATING.

Dr. Seymour Taylor in, his little book, "Health for the Aged," just published by Messrs. Methuen, says it is by no means his experience that the largest and apparently strongest men live longest. "Life assurance records show that those with small, bony frames and weak muscles survive longer than their more robust contemporaries. Wesley's factors conducive to longevity were (1) faculty for sleep, (2) care in not losing a single night's sleep, and (3) an even temper. But, above all these, Dr. Taylor places the influence of inheritance:

The longest livers, other things being equal, are the offspring of parents who lived to a very great old age; and if this tenacity of life has existed for two, or bette still for three previous generations, then a man or woman with such an ancestry may also expected to attain very old age.

As someone has pithily said, "It is better, so far as longevity is concerned, to be the child of a robust burglar than of a consumptive bishop."

TOO MUCH FOOD.

With some of Dr. Taylor's recommendations many people may not agree, but one thing, he says, is clear to all physicians of experience, and that is that over-eating is a potent cause of disease and premature death:

I remember the remark of a wealthy old gentleman who lived to ninety-six, who said that he always made it a rule to leave the table feeling that he could have eaten more than he had done. There was wisdom in his dictum. . . . If you wish to keep your horse in health and condition you order him so many feeds of corn a day and no more, though probably he could eat twice as much. Let us apply this to ourselves. Too much food can only be tolerated with safety by regular and fairly vigorous muscular exercise. This cannot, as a rule, be obtained by the town dweller.

Though, he preaches moderation is eating, Dr. Taylor does not advise a starvation dietary. On the contrary, he says, it is well known to him that those people best recover from a serious illness who have enjoyed a generous dietary short of excess.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Dr. Taylor favours the pipe in moderation but condemns the cigarette:

The cigarette habit (he says) is a pernicious one. . . . The pipe-smoker is satisfied with one pipe, or perhaps two pipes, and then he puts the bowl aside. But the cigarette-smoker is like the dram-drinker who is never intoxicated to outward appearances but still goes on drinking, or rather soaking. This man dies in middle age from the effects of alcohol on his liver or some other organ. And I have observed that the cases of "tobacco heart" which I have met with have not been among the pipe and the cigar smokers, but in the cigarette votaries.

Dr. Taylor states on the authority of an oculist of high repute that cigarette smoking is a fertile source of tobacco blindness. The habit of inhalation he characterises as "distinctly injurious."

TEA AND COFFEE.

Coffee, Dr. Taylor thinks, should be taken at breakfast only, or in small quantities after the last meal of the day, so as not to interfere with sleep. Tea, he asserts, is not harmful if properly infused and consumed only in moderate amount:

On the contrary (he continues) I know nothing more sustaining as a drink, even for the manual labourer, than a cup of good tea with some milk added. Tea has been accused of causing indigestion. No such blame is due in the vast majority of cases, though here and again there may be some individuals whose peculiarities or idiosyncrasies will not allow them to drink this beverage. Besides the sustaining power of tea during muscular exertion, it is also a nerve stimulant, and a good one too.

It is the tea meal, we are assured, that is injurious. But the pure leaf is not at fault.

THE VALUE OF A WELL-SECURED POLICY.

While referring to the subject of mental worry, Dr. Taylor states that he knows nothing which is more calculated to maintain health, both of mind and body, than a sufficient policy in a sound life assurance office. "Many a man has his life shortened by the knowledge that his dependents are inadequately provided for in case he should die. But a well-secured policy allows one to sleep at nights, and so health and life are preserved and prolonged." Middle-aged women Dr. Taylor warns against worrying over troubles or magnifying small troubles. Special allusion is made to the domestic servant problem, and he advises women, who may have servants, to overlook little mistakes on the servants' part instead of worrying about them. "Many a woman needlessly frets herself into an illness, or a nervous breakdown, because some servant is not quite according to pattern."—"Westminster Gazette."

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF EUROPE.

Frau Frida Perlen has issued the following appeal through the German Peace Society to the women of Europe.

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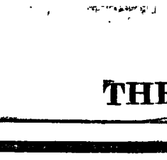

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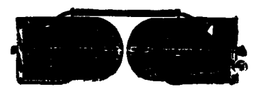

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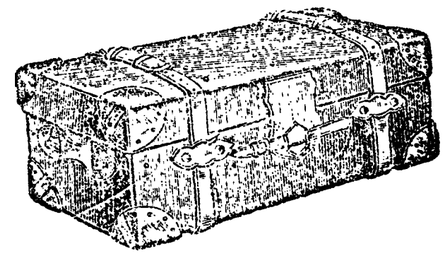

Handsewn throughout on steel frame, steel ribs on the inside of the lid. Superior Lever lock, extra strong and massive alround straps, leather battens, leather protected corners and metal clamped leather handles.

SUTOR & Co.,

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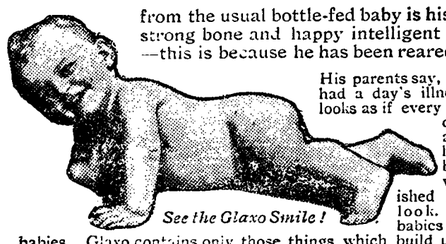
The Difference in this Baby



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from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression —this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

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Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

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FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

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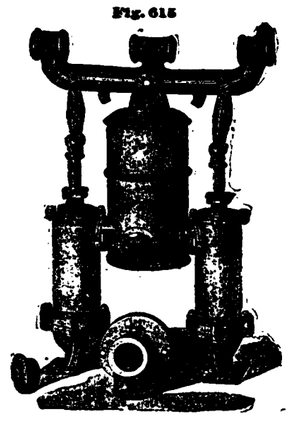
Fig. 615



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